BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,412 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
s. Clyde	4124	800	E. M Edmond	30th June.
— Nizam	2736	500	W. I. Webber	7th July.
s. Bellarat	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
M. Surat	3182	550	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
s. Indus	3464	6 0	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
— Assam	3038	5 0	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
s. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2809	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
s. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked s. proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MIRZAPORE	3857 600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3535 600	J. T. Alderton	10th July
KHEDIVE	3260 600	M. de Horne	24th July
VERONA	3116 650	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITA FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 330, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Intoxicants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following of other First Class steamers will follow Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st July 1885
MANILLA	4,500 600	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and their Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S.S. AVOCA, Capt. ——

will leave this for Zanzibar direct on WEDNESDAY, the 1st prox. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent, H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	2nd July
HERMINIA	C. H. Verona	3,500	550	2nd Aug.
ESTHA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	29th June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Nazaron House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN GILVIE	2,900	G. Nelson	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

THE S. S. CAMBODIA has arrived from London and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our count-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor, Captain CROW, before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned will not hold himself responsible in respect of goods removed to the undarmed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

The steamer's surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

BEYTS CRAIG & CO.,
Agents s. s. Cambodia.
28th June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

RE JOHN MACGLASHAN, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming upon, or indebted to, the Estate of JOHN MACGLASHAN, late an Assistant Engineer in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, at Ahmednuggur, who died at Aboyne in Scotland on the 23rd September, 1881, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 22nd May, 1885, by the High Court at Bombay to James Wallace, Esquire, Agent of the Bombay Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, are hereby required to send to the said Administrator at the said Bank in Bombay, their claims in writing within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts and to hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 5th day of June, 1885.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, at 11 a.m. punctually, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any other order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st July, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR RANGOON AND MOULMEIN.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on SATURDAY, 27th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th June, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMPAGNES.

AS Agents for Messrs. F. Giesler and Co., we would draw special attention to their "for India" brand, the best Wine of the higher coals imported into India.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	52 0	27 0
MOET & CHANDON'S "EXTRA Superior"	55 8	29 4
Do. do. Magnums		113 8
PERIOR JOUET and Co.'s finest dry	50 0	26 8
HEIDSICK'S Dry Monopole	57 8	31 8
Superior Sparkling Saumur	27 0	15 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC ..... per doz., Rs.	25 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC ,, ,,	30 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy ,, ,,	33 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use ,, ,,	54 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BEERS AND STOUT

OF GUARANTEED QUALITY STOCKED BY TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited.

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.	Rs. as.
PILSENER BEER, bottled at the Brewery for this Company only, and specially suited for India	5 8	3 12
VIENNA BEER, by Dreher	6 4	4 2
BASS' BEER, by Foster and Son	5 12	3 12
Do "I. G. A.," do	5 12	3 11
BASS' BEER, by Stone and Son	5 12	3 11
DUBLIN STOUT.		
GUINNESS' by Foster and Sons	5 12	3 11
Do. by Burke and Co.		
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND BYCULLA.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

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ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6 per cent per annum subject to 18 months, 12 ,, 9 ,, 6 ,, notice of withdrawal.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND COMMERCE.

THE whole continent of India does not boast of a single paper dealing with economic matters adequately and in popular form. The above is meant to supply this desideratum. It will consist of 1x forms foolscap size, and will be published on the last day of every Calendar English month beginning from April next.

To give the public a fair idea of what the paper is likely to be, we have permission to add that the contributing staff will consist of men who are competent to treat their respective subjects of which they are recognised authorities. Specially trained officers from the civil and other services having scientific knowledge and practical experience of both foreign and Indian economic questions, have kindly promised their hearty co-operation.

Rates of subscription both in town and Mofussil :—

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Subscriptions will be payable strictly in advance. Intending subscribers are requested to send in their remittances with names and addresses to the Manager :—

G. C. PALIT, Esq.,
34-1 Kalutola-street, Bangabasi Press, Calcutta.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

FOR 1885 JUST RECEIVED.

AS AGENTS to Messrs Sutton & Sons of Reading we have just received their this season's Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes, which are sold as under.

Vegetable Seeds at Rs 3-12, 7-8, & 15 each.
Flower ,, at ,, 3-12, 5-8, & 7-8 ,,

CARTER'S SEEDS.

As special agents to Messrs Carter & Co., of London, we have just received their fresh Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes which are sold, as under.

Vegetable Seeds at Rs, 3-0, 6-8, & 12-8.
Flower ,, at ,, 5-0, 7-8, & 10-0.

CONTINENTAL SEEDS.

These having been first tried in our trial grounds are packed and offered with great confidence. They can be had in any quantity from 1 annas and upwards.

BULBS.

Dahlias finest double ..... Rs. 0 11 each.
,, ,, single brilliant colors ..... ,, 0 11 ,,
American double Tuberoses ..... ,, 0 3 ,,

Our descriptive Catalogue of Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, and other Garden sundries can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Esplanade Cross-road.
Opposite to St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CARTWEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 21' by 6'-6" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by SirWm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TUCKER'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

NOTICES.

MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.

MESSRS. RICHARD LEMARE and Co., have STOCK of NEW GOODS just arrived for sale at manufacturer's prices. May be inspected at their offices.

7, Hummum-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 35, opposite to China Bazar, where they have on view and sale latest novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, an also various curiosities too numerous to detail. A visit solicited.

FREDK. A. O'BRIEN,
MECHANICAL AND GENERAL DRAUGHTSMAN AND ENGINEER,
MOFUSSILITES AGENT AND INSPECTOR,
No. 17, MEADOWS-STREET, FORT.

DRAWINGS, TRACINGS and FERROTYPES, accurately and expeditiously executed. SURVEYING, PLOTTING & LEVELLING undertaken.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 698 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 1,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 80,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, 8 Rs. To be had from the compiler Maulvi Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of UP and DOWN platforms and of the foundations for the Up and Down proposed NEW STATION at Elphinstone-road. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company. Tenders will be received up to the 8th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 24th June, 1885.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
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FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

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JOHN CAMPBELL & CO.,
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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, containing shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

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CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC — Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	BORDEAUX — A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	PETIT MEDOC — Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8	SUPERIOR MEDOC — Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	CHATEAU LAGRANGE — Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	CHATEAU LAROSE — Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX — Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches:

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

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ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

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BOMBAY MANGOES, ALFONSO OR AFOOS, RASPBERRY OR PIREE

NOW IN SEASON.

FORBES-STREET, FORT BOMBY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THE CARLTON BOOT

AFTER a careful examination of "MANY EXHIBITS," "THE GOLD MEDAL" was awarded to "THE LACE UP CARLTON BOOT" for their absolute superiority "TO ALL OTHERS."

The material and workmanship are the best that can be obtained. Also they combine elegance with the greatest amount of comfort. They are thoroughly Waterproof. Cash price, Rs. 20.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOOT-MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS,
SUCCESSORS TO P. GRANT & SONS,
HORNBY-ROW (BRANCH)
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate

have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDougal's and Calve Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. etc
Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on applicat
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

UMBRELLAS! BEST LONDON-MADE.

GENT'S UMBRELLAS!!

	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Silk, Paragon Frames, Nickel Caps, Natural Sticks and Handles, a very useful Umbrella	10 8 / 12 0
Fine Brown Twilled Silk, Fox's Paragon Frames, Nickel Caps, very handsome selected Natural Sticks	14 0 / 16 0
Best Brown Spitalfields Silk a most elegant and useful Umbrella	18 0
Rich Brown Spitalfields Silk, "a Specialite." Choice Sticks with sterling silver mounts	22 0 / 26 0

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Rich Brown Silk, choice Natural Sticks, Crutch, and Crook, Handles	9 8 / 10 8
Extra Rich Soft Silk, very choice, handsome silver mounts	13 0

SPECIAL CASH TERMS (OR PER V. P. P.)—12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

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CELEBRATED

INVALID'S PORT WINE

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY have found the Great Western Hotel very comfortable and the food good.
ADELBORG.

From Sir COMER PATHERAM.

I have found the Great Western Hotel comfortable during my stay here.

From Sir H. BURKE.

Stayed at Great Western Hotel five days, and found it comfortable, and every one civil and obliging.
Captain and Mrs. GARDINER have been quite satisfied.

From Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Baronet.

I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month. It is a very good Hotel, and I am very well satisfied.

From the Hon'ble R. P. BRUCE, M. P.

Having stayed in the Great Western Hotel for the days, I have found it comfortable.

From Mr. J. R. BUCHANAN, M. P.

I have found the Great Western Hotel clean and comfortable, and the Manager attentive.

From the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. LAWRENCE, 17th Lancers.

I have stayed in the Great Western Hotel for four days, and have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the best Hotel I have been in Bombay. The food is good, and the rooms are clean.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., BOMBAY,

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	LIQUEURS, &c.	CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
49 8	51 8	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	52 0	54 0
7 4	...	Chartreuse, green, per bottle	7 8	...
6 4	...	Do. yellow	6 8	...
59 0	62 0	Benedictine from the Monastery	62 0	65 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	...	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	...
37 0	...	Kümmell, finest Riga	38 8	...
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	...	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	...
19 4	...	Vermouth	20 0	...
...	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.	...	28 8
15 8	...	Ginger Wine, finest green (Usher's)	16 0	...
15 8	...	Ginger Wine (Bishop's)	16 0	...
19 0	...	Quinine Wine (Bishop's)	20 0	...
13 0	...	Lime-Juice Cordial	13 8	...

BEER AND CIDER.

5 8	3 12	Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0	
5 8	3 12	Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0	
5 0	3 8	German Pale Ale	5 4	3 12	
5 0	3 8	Pilsener Beer	5 4	3 12	
6 8	4 0	Champagne Cider	7 0	4 4	
6 8	...	Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"	7 0	...	
4 0	2 4	Minerva Water	4 4	2 8	

CASH. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.	COGNAC IN JARS.	CREDIT. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac * * * *	15 8
13 0	,, * * *	13 8
11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.
EVENING CONCERT,
SATURDAY, JULY 4TH.
Under the Patronage of the
COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS,
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ON BEHALF of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of those Officers and Seamen of the Mercantile Marine, who have lost their lives, and to assist the SHIPWRECKED CREW, European and Native, of vessels bound for, or from, Bombay, which have been wrecked or foundered during the recent storms.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Organ Solo .....Offertoire in F. Major...Lefebure Wely.
Mr. Johnston.
2 Song.....There is a flower that bloometh .....Vincent Wallace.
Mr. Dixon.
3 Song.....Out on the Rocks .....Madame Sainton Dolby.
Mrs. Adams.
4 Piano Solo .....Caprice .....Rubenstein.
Miss Schmuck.
5 Song.....The Storm.....Hullah.
(With organ accompaniment.)
Mrs. Morland.
6 Solo .....French Horn—Good Night ..Kuckur.
Herr Stoeckel.
7 Song.....Blow Bugle Blow.....H. I. Oakely.
8 Trio .....Blow Gentle Gales .....Sir Henry Bishop.
Mrs. Morland, Mrs. Adams, and Mr. Hebditch.

PART II.

1 Trio.....Instrumental—Andante e Scherzo.....Fesca.
Violin Mr. Schumck, Violincello, Mr. Close, Piano Miss Schmuck.
2 Song .....The Raft .....Pinsuti.
Mr. Hebditch,
3 Recitation .....Mark Antony's Oration...Julius. Caesar—Act III Scene II Shakespeare.
Miss Branson.
4 Song .....When the tide comes in...Barule.
Mrs. Adams.
5 Solo .....Violin—Fantasie Scene de Ballet...Beriot.
Herr Schmuck.
6 Scotch Song .....Within a mile of Edinborough town..J. Hook.
Mr. Macmillan.
7 Duett .....The Sailor Sighs.....Balfe.
Mrs. Morland and Mr. Dixon.
8 Song .....Rocked in the cradle of the deep .....Wright.
(With organ accompaniment.)
Mrs. Morland.
God save the Queen.
Mrs. Morland, Mrs Adams, and Mr. Dixon.

Accompanyists,
Messrs. Johnston, Nicholson, Craig, and Vining.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Reserve seats.....	Rs.	4
Second seats	,,	2
Back seats	,,	1

Tickets may be had at SOUNDY & Co., Ld., where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received up to the 3rd proximo for the early supply to this Company of 1000 (one thousand) tons of TEAK TIMBER to the following specification :—

"To be well seasoned Moulmein or Rangoon teak in straight square logs in quality fully Indian first-class without holes, shakes or wens."

"The logs to be at least 18 feet and not exceeding 30 feet long and from at least 12 inches square and upwards and to average at least 37 cubic feet per log."

The price is to include delivery either at the Company's basin, Colaba, or at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, or the price for delivery at either to be separately stated.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 26th June, 1885.

JULES VERNES NOVELS.
Cloth Bound.
Price, 10 as. Post Free, 12 as. per vol.

English at the North Pole.
Field of Ice.
Five Weeks in a Balloon.
Journey to the Centre of the Earth.
Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea, 2 Vols.
Floating City, and the Blockade Runners.
Voyage Round the World—Australia.
,, ,, ,, New Zealand.
,, ,, ,, South America.
From the Earth to the Moon, and Round the Moon.
Adventures of three Englishmen and three Russians.
Round the World in Eighty Days.
Fur Country, 2 Vols.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOVELS.
BY
BESANT AND RICE.
Price, Rs. 1-4 ; Post-Free, Rs. 1-8 each.

By Celia's Arbour.	My Little Girl.
Captain's Room.	Ready Money Mortiboy.
Case of Mr. Lucraft.	Seamy Side.
Chaplain of the Fleet.	This Son of Vulcan.
	Ten Years' Tenant.
	'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay.
	With Harp and Crown.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS.
Translated into English.
Price, Rs. 1-12. Post free, Rs. 2 each.

Joys of Life.	L'Assommoir.
Pot-Bouille.	Ladies Paradise.
Her Two Husbands.	Girl in Scarlet.
In the Whirlpool.	La Belle Liza.
Claude's Confession.	Helene.
Magdalen Ferat.	Mad Love.
Therese Raquin.	Albine.
Nana.	Mysteries of the Court of
Nana's Daughter.	Louis Napoleon.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION.
The Assommoir.....Rs. 3-12.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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WE sell all our Books at EIGHT ANNAS the SHILLING for Net Cash.

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"Zoraster ;" by F. Marion Crawford, 2 Vols,.	7	8
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Jemfer ; by Annie Thomas.....	1	4
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Tinted Vapours ; J. Maclaren Coffan.....	0	8
The Red Cardinal ; by Francis Elliot.....	0	8
Nadine by Mr Campbell Praid	0	8
No Medium ; by Annie Thomas	0	8
Dramatic Notes. New Edition	1	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

THE BUDNEIRA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD
NOTICE.

The following Special Resolutions were duly passed and confirmed in the Extraordinary General Meetings of the Shareholders held at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal-street, on the 27th May, 1885, and 22nd June, 1885, respectively :—

I.—That the Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

II.—That Messrs. Hormusjee Bazonjee Dantra, Jehangeer Hormusjee, and Mr. H. D. Cooper, be appointed Liquidators of the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each.

III.—That the Liquidators be authorised and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act of 1882 and to be called the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, (having a capital of Rs. 3,50,000, and divided into 2750 shares of Rs. 200 each) all the land, mill buildings machinery, premises, hereditaments, properties, good will, effects, assets, business, rights, and credits of the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, subject, nevertheless, to the charge created by a certain Deed of Assignment, dated the 11th day of August, 1884, and made between the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the one part and Frederick Yorke Smith and Edwijee Nusserwanjee Setna of the other part, whereby the property of the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, was assigned to Trustees for the purpose of securing payment of the sum of Rs. 3,00,000 and interest to holders of debentures on the said property upon the said Liquidators receiving in consideration for such transfer and sale 942 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 200 each in the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, for the purpose of being distributed amongst the Shareholders of the Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, so that they shall receive one fully paid up share of the nominal value of Rs. 200 each in the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, for every share of Rs. 200 of the Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, held by them, the remaining 1,808 shares out of the said 2,750 shares in the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, being placed in the market or retained by the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, for the purpose of being issued thereafter according as the Directors of the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, may in their absolute discretion think fit. That the aforesaid sale, assignment, and transfer of the property of the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, to the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, is to be made by the Liquidators on condition that the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Ltd., covenant and undertake to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, and obligations, and to pay and discharge all the just Debts and Liabilities of the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, and in particular that the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, undertake to pay the holders of all Debentures issued by the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, the sums due to them by the said last mentioned Company, and to perform and carry out all the obligations imposed upon and covenants and agreements entered into by or on behalf of the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, in the said Indenture, dated the 11th day of August, 1884, the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, taking over the business of the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, as a going concern.

IV.—That it be arranged that the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, take over the property, assets, and business of the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, in liquidation as from the 1st day of June, 1885, and become liable to carry out and fulfil all their agreements, contracts, and obligations, and that the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Liquidators thereof do all things necessary for giving effect to the arrangement.

V.—That the Liquidators be and are hereby empowered to do all Acts and do and exercise all Powers given to them by sections 201, 202, and 204 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

(Signed) EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA,
Chairman.

DONT DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetle, Roaches, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Fels Gophers.
Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPORTING GENTLEMEN

WILL seldom, IF NOT NOW, have an opportunity of making a bargain to their taste of an 18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING ALBERT CHAIN, being characteristic of the CHASE, and therefore adapted for PRESENTATION. Please come and see. Price very moderate.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee-Bazaar-street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have many rivals ! No equals !!! Hundreds imitate them ! But to no avail !!! They excel all others. Their increasing sales demoustrate the fact.—5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WATCHES.—Our watches are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfectly DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Horsby-row, Bombay.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for capable man, —Wanted, by a firm of Photographers in Calcutta, an experienced PHOTO-PRINTER, must be fully acquainted with the work of the printing department of a photographic business. Apply TREACHER and Co., Ld.,) Byculla.

TO BE SOLD, at Bennett's, THIS DAY, a fast grey arab HORSE, 7 years, height 14-1½, goes well in harness.

THE HOLBORN GARDEN-PUMP and FIRE-ENGINE. Rs. 25.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

HAM, BACON, CHEESE, Pickled Cabbage, Onions, Chow Chow, Mixed Pickles, &c., in large jars, also in ordinary bottles.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

THE SALE of Captain G. O'Sullivan's valuable household furniture, plate, glass and china and crockery-ware, &c., at 3½, Marine lines, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

AMBER JEWELLERY.—A small selection of Brooches, Earrings, also Gold and Silver Lockets and Watch Guards. Prices very Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET, SHOP in Hornby-road, occupied by E. I. Brandon, Jeweller, who removes to larger premises on August 1st. Rent moderate. Apply within.

WANTED, a SURGEON for the s.s. City of Carthage, sailing for Liverpool on the 30th June. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THREE LENSES, Photographic (Second-hand) View and Portrait, by Ross. Originally valued at Rs. 150. For an offer. B. Rodrigues & Co., Meadow-st.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD CHAINS. -First-rate patterns, never change color, from Rs. 5-8. Nice Meerchaum Pipes from Rs. 2 to 8. At STEWARD & Co.,2, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, one double CRIGHTON OPENER, nearly new.—Machine Exchange Company, 27, Apollo-street.

POONA.—Kidd and Shadbolt's Whisky, as used at the Bombay Club and Yacht Club, can be obtained at the Napier Hotel.

REDUCED RATES FOR A SHORT TIME.—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpore N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

MONEY ADVANCED on mortgage of Jewellery and Properties ; also Loans given on substantial Personal security. "J." care of Postmaster, Kalbadevi.

WANTED a STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, one or two Horse-Power, in good working order. Apply to "ENGINE," *Bombay Gazette*.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELLIS & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to 8-12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Re. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PARTNERSHIP.—A European with a small capital would like either to join a firm as Junior Partner or co-operate in starting a business.—"REX," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20, trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—HADJI PIRJI & Co., Sole successors to P. Grant & Sons, Hornby-row Branch, Bombay.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WANTED for the R. A. Mess, Kirkee, a MESSMAN. Only those with experience, and capital need apply. Particulars at the Mess Office, Kirkee, any day between 12 and 1 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

WANTED, an appointment in a native State by a Parsee Medical Graduate, L. R. C. S., of Edinburgh, and L. K. C. P. of London. Has 7 years experience in a Native State. Apply A. B., care of this office.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, a MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Mangrol in Kathiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Coupling ; as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

DEFENCE from, and DEFIANCE of Disease—PHENYLE prevents sicknesses of all kinds ; the most healthy Disinfectant Known. Per bottle As. 8, Re. 1, and Rs. 2-8. Special and Sole Agents—Philipps and Company, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions sterling, is invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

TRICYCLES.—The "IMPERIAL CLUB," patent differential double-driving gear, hand brake ball bearings to all parts except pedals, bright parts nickel-plated, with lamps and alarm complete. Just imported. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES' FANS, ALBUMS, large and small sizes, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 4-8-0 each. PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do. do.
Do.	F F F	do. do.
Do.	F F O	do. do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. lb.
Do.	F	do. do.
Do.	F F	do. do.
Do.	F F F	do. do.
Do.	F F F F	do. do.
Do.	A W I American	do. do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do. do.
Do.	No. 6 Canisters	do. per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Fashion Covers, Panels, Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co, branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows :—

One case gentleman calf leather lace and elastic boots specially made for monsoon. Will sell off one pair at a time to suit purchasers.
1 case gent's readymade shirts, white, colored and Oxford.
1 case carriage whips of best quality.
15 cases champagne cider.
35 ,, haut sauterne.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

By order of the mortgagee, Rao Saheb Sitanath Gopinath Alinkya, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Esmaikhan Hussunkhan, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by virtue and power of sale given in the mortgage deed, dated 9th October 1882 :—

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., sale to commence at 1 p.m., as follows, viz. :—All those two buildings standing on a piece of leasehold land forming a portion of the Elphinstone estate, a measuring 361 1-9 square yards, and which said buildings are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 26, 28, and 3, all which premises are situate at and on the western side of Clive-road, on the Elphinstone estate, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Clive-road, on or towards the west by the property of the said Ismail Hasenn, being another godown not hereby assured, on or towards the north by the Clive 2nd Row, and on or towards the south by the Clive 1st Row, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nursey Days and Puddumsey Jetha, the tenants of the said Ismail Hasenn.

Terms.—A 25 per cent of deposit will be required at the time of sale.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1885.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
No. 26, MEADOW-STREET.

Landed Property for sale by public auction by order of Mr. Joaquim Salvador Rodrigues the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Ignacio Joao de Cruz, Andre Ignacio de Cruz, Domingos Ignacio de Cruz, and Joao Ignacio de Cruz, the mortgagors.

Under instruction from the mortgagee, and under and by virtue of power of sale, reserved to him, by an indenture of mortgage, bearing the date 2 th March, 1878, and a deed of further charges bearing the date 5th March, 1883.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th day of July, at 3 o'clock p.m. on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendare ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, situate at Khuran, near Matoonga road, leading from Waddala to Sion in the sub-district of Mandavi assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Sion road, on the west by the house of Mr. Pascol de Far, on the north by the ground of Mr. J. J. de Cruz, and on the south by the public passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendaree ground, with messuage tenement, or dwelling house, situate at Khuran, near Matoonga road leading from Waddala to Sion, in the sub-dist ict of Mandavi, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1. containing by admeasurement 72 squares yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Sion road, on the west by the house of Mr. Pascol Gonsalves, on the north by the ground of Mr. J. J. de Cruz, and on the south by a public passage.

THIRDLY.—A piece or parcel of one-third pension and taxground with one-third of water well, situate at Khuran near Matoonga, in the sub-district of Mandavie, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 19 and 219, containing by admeasurement 2445-2 square yard or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the ground of Narayan Wassoodewjee, on the west by the ground of Cassinath Bhow, on the north by the ground of Loonjee Nathoo Pedree, and on the south by the ground of Cullianjee Sewjee.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 25th June, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES, REMNANTS OF HANDSOME CHINAWARE, RICH CUT GLASSWARE, HATS, &c., &c.,

Under instructions the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at No 4, Forbes and Medows-streets, Fort, consisting of dressing bags, scentbottles, dressing cases, work boxes, fans, photo frames, fancy boxes in variety, belts, clocks, metal ink-stands, date stands, purses, pickle forks, mufflneers, manifold writers, liquors, port, claret, champagne, hock, jelly, custard, and finger glasses, champagne tumblers, rummers, wine coolers, spirit bottles, decanters, ice trays, tea plates, water jugs, centre-pieces, flower tubs, butter dishes, sugar basins, pickle bottles, carafe, salt-cellars, truffle dishes and celery vase, remnants of dinner, dessert, breakfast, and tea sets, table water filters, Cheavin's water filters, pitch helmets, double hats, riding caps, &c. &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and re John Crabb Kiddle, traded as Kiddle Brothers and Co., an insolvent, a six-chamber revolver.

By order and on account of whom it may concern—1 case sapodent (tooth powder).

Albums, marine compass, handsome glass, water jug with tumbler and plate.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, the articles belonging to the Town Council and Corporation Office—

Punka, frame, teak pieces, &c.

SALE OF SILK PIECE-GOODS &c.

Under instructions fr m C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee H. C. and re Dharsey Veerjee Shi traded under the name of Veerjee Devcurn deceased (an insolvent) the undersigned will sell by public auction, at their sale rooms No. 4 Forbes and Meadows streets Fort, on THURSDAY, the 2nd July, 1885, at 2 P. M. :—Pieces and cut pieces of silk, colored and flowered, white grounds, handkerchieves, scarf Borders, Sarrow Borders, Cotton Waist Coats, Brass Measurers, &c.

Also Mehta Boxes of different insolvents.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 27th June, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	83,200,000
RESERVE FUND	4800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Do. do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
The Bank's terms for Deposits for a shorter period can be ascertained on application at the office.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

(Incorporated under Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE—DELHI.

J. PENGELLY PHILLIPS,
MANAGER.

BRANCH—AJMERE.

P. J. LANCASTER,
AGENT.

BANKERS
IN LONDON, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened and interest allowed monthly at the rate of two per cent. per annum on balances of Rs. 250 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed as follows, on deposits subject to notice of withdrawal—

of 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum.
9 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
6 ,, ,, 4 ,, ,,

LOANS granted and Bills discounted on approves security.

Bills of Exchange on London,
And Drafts on Calcutta, Bombay, etc., negotiated

SECURITIES purchased, sold, and received in safe custody : and general Banking business undertaken.

P. J. LANCASTER,
Agent.

Ajmere, Feb. 13, 1885.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SKINNY MEN.

WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigour cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper Madon & Co. Bombay. Sole Agents.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1881	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandize, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL.....	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,690
,, 1882 ..... £944,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ per cent.

REDUCTION ON EUROPEAN RATES, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,338,31 11 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188 :
1,982 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ..	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0

Age.	45	50
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ..	33 14 8	40 0 0

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities ; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in Force free of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

NOTICES.

ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.

MANOCKJEE COWASJEE,
Coachbuilder.
50, Kalbadevi-road, opposite Post Office.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE,
PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CALENDAR—JUNE & JULY, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	June	27th,	4h. 9·2m. p.m.
Last Quarter	July	5th,	5h. 16·9m. p.m.
New Moon	,,	12th,	10h. 7·1m. a.m.
First Quarter	,,	20th,	5h. 11·1m. a.m.
Full Moon	,,	27th,	7h. 14·1m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				ft. M. H.	M. H. M.
Sat. 27	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 27	6 39	11 43m	4 45m
				11 24 a	5 37 a
Sunp 28	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.	5 27	6 39	0 14 a	5 17m
				11 57 a	6 1 a
Mon. 29	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 27	6 39	[illegible]	5 48m
				[illegible]	6 32 a
Tu. 30	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 28	6 39	0 29m	6 17m
	Departure of English mail per s.s. Clyde, 5 p.m.			1 13 a	7 1 a
JULY.					
Wed. 1	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 28	6 39	1 1m	6 45m
	Town Council, 3 p.m. Sydenham Institute, 8-30 p.m.			1 42 a	7 32 a
Thr. 2	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 28	6 39	1 35m	7 17m
				2 12 a	8 6 a
Fri. 3	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Allocation Conference, 1-30 p.m.	5 28	6 39	2 13m	7 51m
				2 43 a	8 47 a

DIVINE SERVICES.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 28.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion Choral. Hymns 194, 198 and 200.

4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.

7 p.m.—Evensong, Prayer and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 371 and 370.

Magnificat—Jones in A.

Anthem.—"Like as the hart."—Novello.

The offertories will be devoted to Shipwrecked Mariners Relief Fund.

Monday, June 29.

Saint Peter Apostle and Martyr.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Thursday, July 2.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Daily.—Matins a.m.—Mass at 4-45 p.m.—Evensong.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

The offertories are for the Shipwrecked Mariners Relief Fund.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, BONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 189 and 191.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 183, 224, and 376. (For locations.)

The evening offertory will be in aid of the Fund for the sufferers from the recent cyclone.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 374 & 311.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 317, 239 (Part I) and 128.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

8-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

11 a.m.—Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.

5 p.m.—Children's Service.

6 p.m.—Eve of the Dedication Festival)—Choral Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Father Rivington.

St. Peter's Day.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral.)

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Address to the Guild of St. Peter, by Father Rivington.

Alms for the general expenses of the church.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 200, 239 and 300.

6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 224, 178, and 22.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

8 a.m.—Meehan or Assistantian, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.

6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

Collections in aid of the Fund for the relief of the distressed caused by the recent storms.

ST. NICOLAS' CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Services will be held on Sunday morning at Gaol Cupchase, in the Prisoner's Book on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Pharos (s), from Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 26th:—Italy (s), for Dundee. Yesterday:—Columbian (s), for Cardiff; Ismaili (s), for Aden; Arabia (s), for Hong-kong; Kaisow (s), for Vancouver (ss), Liverpool; and H. M. S. Lapwing, for Bordeaux.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Thomas Bridgeman, an able seaman of the steamship Rupera, lying in the harbour, was yesterday taken to the European General Hospital, having fractured one of his legs by falling down a small hatchway on Thursday evening.

A YOUNG THIEF.—A Hindoo lad named Gopal Malushet, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing six annas and six pies belonging to a Goanese cook named Jacky Caitan. He was sentenced to receive ten stripes with a light rattan.

HOUSE TRESPASS.—Vishnu Venayek was yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan, with having trespassed in the house of one Dosabhoy Byramjee, at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The accused had been employed by the complainant about twenty days ago, but having stolen from his master a rupee, he ran away. He was discovered yesterday morning secreting himself under a cot. A sepoy was sent for and took him into custody. He admitted two convictions, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JUNE 26.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN MILL CONTRACTORS.

SUBRAJEE DAMAJEE VS. BORAH ALIBHOY BABAJEE AND OTHERS.

This plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 2,000, on account of work and labour done in supplying masons and labourers to the defendants, who are mill contractors; and Rs. 137-5 as costs of the suit. In the beginning of May, 1884, the defendants took a contract from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. to erect for them a new mill, now known as the "E. D. Sassoon New Mill, at Chinchpoogly. They defendants sublet the contract to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff, as such sub-contractor, executed under them a greater portion of the work, and supplied masons and labourers between the months of May and December, 1884. The defendants had from time to time paid to the plaintiff various sums, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,019-10.

The plaintiff did not appear, while the first defendant represented all the defendants.

In March last the case was set down for hearing before his honour, when it was arranged that the matter should be referred to the arbitration of Mr. J. W. Forde, the Consulting Engineer to the Municipality. On the 15th inst. the arbitrator made his award, finding that the value of the work done by the plaintiff for the defendants amounted to Rs. 11,366-13-4, and that they had from time to time paid him various sums, amounting in all to Rs. 14,300, being much in excess of what was justly due.

His honour dismissed the suit, and passed a decree in favour of the defendants in the award with costs against the plaintiff.

ACTION ON A RE-DRAFT.

OWEN AND OKELL AND OTHERS VS. GOVINJEE PREMJEE.

This plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 909, being the amount of an accepted re-draft of cotton shipped by the defendant to the plaintiff's firm in London. Mr. Rustomjee Patell appeared for the plaintiffs.

The defendant admitted the debt.

His honour, by consent, passed a decree for the amount claimed, payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 50.

ACTION FOR MONEY LENT.

VOLKART BROTHERS VS. HURJEEVUN MOOLJEE.

The plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 505, being the amount alleged to be due under an agreement dated the 17th June last, whereby the defendant agreed to pay a debt due by him to them.

Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs.

In the absence of the defendants his honour gave an ex-parte decree for the plaintiffs for the whole amount, with costs.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the Board "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush and shows a pleasant, tasty, and refreshing cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents decay, gives decay to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from tartar, decay, &c. Floriline is most of honey and gives the greatest relief to those suffering from Sore Throat, Hoarseness, &c. Floriline is sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world in bottles at 1s. 6d. each.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY presides at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which opens this morning. There are seven cases implicating eight prisoners, five of whom are Mahomedans, two Hindoos, and one Parsee. The offences may be thus classified:—One case of murder; one of attempted murder; one of voluntarily causing hurt; one of criminal breach of trust; one of endangering the safety of persons on the railway; and two cases of theft. Two of these cases have been committed by Mr. Webb, late acting Chief Presidency Magistrate; three by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.; and two by Mr. Ryan. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Dhakoo Pandoo, committed by Mr. Webb, for theft.

2. Abdool Curreem Shaik Adum, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for murder.

3. Abdoola Hooseln and Gheega Oosman, committed by Mr. Webb, for theft.

4. Cowasjee Dadabhoy, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for endangering the safety of persons on the railway by a rash and negligent act, and causing death by such act.

5. Narayan Mathuradas, committed by Mr. Ryan, for cheating and dishonestly inducing the delivery of property, and for criminal breach of trust.

6. Shaik Ali Shaik Ahmed, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for attempting to commit murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

7. Ladha Noor Mahomed, committed by Mr. Ryan, for voluntarily causing hurt.

WANTED A DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

THE *Pioneer* complains that though the Volunteers have had their status raised by being brought under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief, while their uniform has been assimilated to that of the regular troops, but no means have yet been adopted of working the corps under the new system. All reports are to be sent in to Divisional and Brigade offices, whence they will be forwarded in due course to Army Head-quarters, and orders will in future issue from the Commander-in-Chief instead of from the Local Governments. Extra duties will thus fall upon the Army Staff, who have already to attend to as much as they can well discharge, and unless measures are taken to strengthen their hands everything in connection with the Volunteers is likely to receive but scant attention. The work has been scattered among the various sections of the Adjutant-General's Department, no one officer will have any real grasp of it, and it can scarcely be efficiently done under the circumstances. It is calculated that some 25,000 men, at least, will be eventually enrolled in the Reserves; and, as these are to receive uniform and arms, and to be granted a capitation grant annually, they will require to be looked after equally with the ordinary Volunteers. The Volunteer branch of the Army will, in short, become so important a one that special provision will have to be made for its administration, and we hope the Government of India will recognise this fact and take action accordingly. What is needed is the appointment of a Deputy Adjutant-General of Volunteers for all India, whose duty it should be to inspect every corps and to be responsible to the Adjutant-General for the drill, discipline, and efficiency of the force. An experienced field-officer, well acquainted with Volunteers, should be chosen for the post, and he should be granted such an establishment as would be equal to grappling with all the work that would fall on their shoulders. It seems to us impossible that the existing staff in the Adjutant-General's Department can give the time required, and we therefore press for an increase in their number while the reorganization is still in its infancy. Much may depend on the steps now taken to make the Volunteers really efficient auxiliary forces; once the idea gets abroad that Volunteering is merely dealt with at Army Head-quarters in a perfunctory way, the enthusiasm which now prevails may die out and the corps will deteriorate. Sanction for the new appointment we have mentioned would have to be obtained from the home authorities, but the Government of India have a good case, and if they were now to put it forward with all the arguments at their command, we doubt not that, after the correct amount of haggling on the part of the India Office, they would gain their point.

HUMOURS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISERS are often men of humour, some conscious, some unconscious, and there are many amusing specimens of their talent on record; but we have come to the conclusion that no class shows so high an average as does the profession of learning and of divinity. We have before us advertisement sheets of that excellent paper, the *Guardian*, against all comers. Most people have heard of the lady who advertised for a servant—"to wash and dress a baby, and assist in the kitchen"—and though no one could suspect this of emanating from the *Guardian*, there are some others only a little inferior which did. The following, at least at first sight, represents the advertiser as a practical joker—"Wanted, a Cantab (no objection), with good voice, via media. Is not lame." It may be, however, that "Cantab" is not joking; he may have lameness in his family, and so be sensitive on the subject; or more probably he has a theory about it, and believes every man to be lame who does not own legs on the same pattern as his. "Via media" may then be literally translated—as referring to the middle of the road. The next instance is unmistakable advertiser in his role as a humourist:—"Barmouth, or neighbourhood. An English-speaking married Rector desires Locum tenancy. All satisfactory." The fact here evidently betrays the writer's inability to speak English. "This rare talent," as we may suppose the advertiser to say, is intended as a set-off to the pretentions of those who call themselves "Welsh-speaking." It reminds us of the hotel bill we once saw in Norway, in which a Yankee had described a guide as "speaking very good American." The meaning of "all satisfactory" is doubtful, but we suppose it refers to the rector's wife. "Wanted, tutorship, by Englishman, with ex-insular experience has made a citizen of the world. Kind, firm, disciplinarian. Ex-university theological scholar. Highest references." This is the genius of advertising, which in a few simple sentences paints us a picture of the advertiser which the pen of Carlyle could hardly improve. Who cannot see in an instant the image of this citizen of the world? We imagine him a courtly, well-bred gentleman, with a trimmed beard and eyeglass, his conversation garnished with French phrases, a profound knowledge of foreign sauces, and an occasional allusion to his "highest references." Not far below him comes—"Mr. A. Balliol will receive a few pupils to prepare for public schools: 80 to 100 gs. One or two pupils can be sent to a 'Nobleman in France' to learn colloquial." Imagine the competition "to learn colloquial" which may even now be going on. We warrant M. A. Balliol finds that Nobleman in France a very happy thought. But all cannot be successful, and the following is in a doleful key:—"Matriculation and Responsions, Oxford. Three failures in ten years." Certainly it is not an encouraging record, but at any rate the responsibility is limited. "Reading Club. The 400th Anniversary of the School will soon be celebrated. The head master will be glad to receive information respecting any who have been pupils since 1781." The head master is a bold man: we fancy ghosts or visitors are like to be common at Reading School for some time to come. We will conclude with a characteristic little specimen of advertising humour:—"Insanity. A vacancy occurs in a small establishment where only a select few are received, who can appreciate the comforts of a pleasant home." Such an opportunity may not occur again. The announcement appeared but once, and doubtless there were many applicants for the vacancy. We wonder which of the advertisers above alluded to was the happy man.—*Madras Mail.*

BENGAL.

THE LAND ACT AGITATION.—A native correspondent telegraphs to the *Englishman* from Jhinkergachi. A great meeting of rayats to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Act has been held here. Over twenty thousand men were present. The whole road, a mile in length, from the station to the place of meeting, was decorated with flags and mottoes, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The police arrangements were excellent, and perfect order was kept. The chair was taken by Babu Prosanno, a Jessor pleader. A resolution was put and carried to the effect that the Bengal Tenancy Act did not confer any benefit on the rayats, and a memorial embodying it was then read before images of the Queen-Empress and Lord Dufferin. A rayats' association under the name of the Political Barwaree was organized at the conclusion of the meeting.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AT SCHOOLS.

THE relationship between cause and effect is in many cases notoriously difficult to establish by logical proof, however clear it may be in its *prima facie* aspect. The tendency with all of is to seize upon the latest antecedent circumstance, and to assign to it the credit of causation. A case in point is afforded by an inquest held a short time ago at Sittingbourne. A delicate boy, eight years of age, arrived at his home on a Friday evening after whipping at school. The symptoms which preceded death were those of meningitis, with convulsions and post-mortem examination verified the presence of this disease. Mr. T. Smith, the surgeon who attended the child, could see no clear connection between the fatal disease and the whipping, but allowed that the shock of the punishment might possibly have had some effect in determining the course of the illness. The jury returned a verdict accordingly, but severely censured the schoolmaster for cruelty. We do not approve of severe bodily chastisement for children at school, but it seems to us nevertheless that a somewhat forced connection has been established in this case between the punishment inflicted and the disease which was afterwards observed. Inflammation of the brain membranes is one of the most deadly enemies of child-life, and is far more apt to appear as the climax of an undefined constitutional delicacy than as a consequence of injury. Dormant in many children from their inherited feebleness, its chief provocatives are recognised by all practitioners to be want of nutritious food, fresh air, and exercise. It may well be that the weakly child in the present instance owed his death to these conditions rather than to his master's harsh-ness. We do not learn that he was beaten about the head, though at the same time it seems clear that the rod was used with more than necessary freedom. The lesson, however, which is most apparent from the facts is that there are young children in school training for whom their discipline and tasks are equally excessive, and who are, as they stand, unfit to be at school at all. Usually ill-health can be detected by a careful parent before this stage is reached, but it does not necessarily afford such proof as to have allowance made for it under our compulsory educational system. The jury's finding of cruelty, which may have been fair enough in itself, falls short, in our opinion, where it fails to recognise that work as well as punishment should be light in the case of weak children, and that hunger and fatigue may sometimes cause as much injury to health as positive hard usage. Already measures of reform are on foot in many schools. Cheap and good food and recreation hold a definite place in their management; and we may soon be fortunate enough to note a decline in the cramming system, and the adoption of some plan of efficient medical supervision.—*Lancet.*

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

CRICKET.

SURREY'S star is evidently in the ascendant this season. The county has added yet another single innings victory, that over Derbyshire, to the list given in the last notes. For six completed matches the record now stands at five single innings victories, and a favourable draw. When the mail left a match was in progress against Oxford University, and the county had performed so well on the first day, the score of which alone has reached us, that time permitting she must have again come off victorious with the same ease. Turning to the Derbyshire match, it will be remembered that Derbyshire, after making an excellent beginning, had been disposed of for 151 runs. Surrey, in response, put together 289, mainly owing to a grand batting display by the two Reads. The amateur, Mr. W. W. Read, compiled a brilliant 125, obtained without a single fault. Maurice Read assisted him to the tune of 51. With a balance of but 138 to the bad, Derbyshire commenced their second venture; but Beaumont and Lohmann were not to be denied, and took the first seven wickets for 31 runs. Then Chatterton made a stand, and brought on Barratt, who took the next three wickets, the innings, terminating for 76, Surrey thus winning by an innings and 62 runs.

Taking a strong team to Oxford, Surrey was at the wickets the whole day, having lost but seven wickets for 413 runs, when the stumps were drawn. The occasion of the day was Mr. Diver's batting. He played in brilliant style for 143. He went in first wicket down, and was out sixth. During his stay 241 runs had been added, and he had given only one chance to the wicket-keeper when he had made 12. A couple of good stands were made in the course of the innings. Messrs. Read and Diver became partners at the fall of the second wicket with the score at 43, and when Mr. Read left for an excellent innings of 65, the score stored at 181. When Diver left six wickets were down for 278. Then Lohmann set to work, and with the assistance of Wood, who was not out when he made 32, and Beaumont, who was not out 15, raised the score to 413 for 7 wickets, he being not out with 86.

Brilliant as was this scoring it failed before the cricket shown only two days previous at Lord's, where a two days' match was being played between the M.C.C. and Yorkshire. There was no play on the third day, because of its being Derby day. There was nothing worth recording on the first day, the club having completed an innings for 148, and dismissed Yorkshire for a total of 69. The club team had nine Nottingham men in its ranks, and these proved very serviceable. Attewell and Flowers took five wickets each, the former for 16 and the latter for 41 runs. The next day was memorable for a wonderful performance. Three wickets were down for 72, when Barnes and Gunn became associated, and produced what was undoubtedly the great feature of the match. The partnership, which lasted for upwards of four hours and a half, was responsible for just 350 runs, the score standing at 402 for four wickets, when Gunn left, having compiled 265. This performance is, we believe, the best on record in a first-class match. The previous best was the partnership by the Hon. A. Lyttelton and J. D. Walker at Lord's in 1878, Middlesex v. Gloucestershire, when August, 1883, which amounted to 324. Gunn gave in all three chances, the first at long off, when he had scored 81, the next in the same place at 102, and the third at third man just before his dismissal at 265. Barnes was also very lucky, but only five, twenty fours, eight threes, and twenty-four twos. Flowers joined Barnes, and helped him to take the score to 449 (for 4 wickets), when the innings were declared down, Barnes being not out 140. He gave a chance to cover point when he had made 112.

Yorkshire next engaged Middlesex, and when the mail left both sides had completed an innings. Middlesex obtained 231, and Yorkshire 222.

The match between Yorkshire and Cambridge, the result of which could not be given in the last notes, was a very one-sided affair, and ended early owing to the poor show made by the University batsmen in the second innings. The blues scored 138 in their first innings, while Yorkshire obtained 30 more, mainly owing to a stand by Grimshaw and Lee, who put on 70 runs after the former had received a life. Going in again the Varsity could only put to gether 44. Sam Greatorex 12, and Rock 10. None got into double figures. The latter showed stubborn defence, and was in nearly two hours for 8. Yorkshire obtained the necessary 15 for the loss of one man, and thus won by nine wickets.

The light blue batting showed to better advantage in the next match, which was against an England team, organized by Mr. Vernon, which had a strong batting side, but was rather weak in bowling. Going in first the England team scored just 200. G. B. Studd, an old light blue captain, was top scores with 51. Lacey, an old dark blue, came next with 46. Mr. Webbe contributed 35, and E. J. Studd, another blue, 21. Cambridge made a good beginning, as Wright 65 and Bainbridge 42, their first representatives, carried the score to 179 with the help of a few extras before being parted. Messrs. Hawke and Eaton next contributed 25 and 13 respectively, when Turner and Kemp became partners. They both batted brilliantly against all the bowling talent Mr. Webbe could find, for four hours and a quarter during which they put on 115 runs. The freshman Kemp was then thrown out by Thornton for 60, compiled in very taking style, his defence being perfect. Turner carried out his task for a faultless innings of 109, with a balance of 176 against them, the England team commenced their second innings, and mainly owing to the excellent batting of Mr. J. G. Walker, an old dark blue, they managed to make a draw of it. Walker and Webbe put on a stand for the fifth wicket, when the latter was out for 47. On being joined by A. H. Studd, the youngest of the Studds, still but a school-boy, we believe, Walker further increased the score till he was out for a faultless 91. A. H. Studd's contribution amounted to 47. The total reached to 298. With only 25 minutes to play and 123 runs to make to win the match was left drawn greatly in favour of the University.

The match between Oxford University and a team of the Gentlemen of England, mention of which was made in the last notes, ended in favour of the visitors by 7 wickets. The team, with the exception of two, consisted of Oxford men, four of whom were old blues and four being then in residence. One of the latter, Mr. Bolitho, played in the light blue ranks, and until within a few days was out for an injured knee. Though the University was badly beaten, there was some satisfaction in the fact that the defeat was partly owing to the presence in the opposing team of one or two members who could be termed first-class players. In the first innings, it will be remembered, the University scoring 206 was 10 runs to the good, but going in again were all dismissed for 129, principally owing to Rotherham's determined stand, which occupied the full time allowed for the loss of three wickets. J. G. Walker obtained; 30, Kemp, last year's captain, 62; and Bolitho was not out 45. In the first innings he obtained 27. On this piece now pretty well secured.

Oxford's chances of success in the Inter-University contest are very fair. She has eight of last year's victorious eleven, and with Bolitho and Cochrane, the freshman from Repton, they have a fine batting team. The bowling is also pretty material for choice of the eleventh man, Coles and D'Aeth being the most likely. The Cambridge team, though not quite made up, has shown form, and judging by the trial matches there is not much to choose between the elevens at present. But if there was the question of the payment of members and of election expenses by the country, as well as the no less important one of the cumulative taxation. An income of £100,000 a year was enormous and extravagant. When it came up to that amount she would not be afraid to say that she would have the income-tax fixed at 19s. in the pound. Moderate Liberals would call that system not practical; but it was practical, and was in existence now in some of the States of Switzerland, and with excellent results. After referring to local self-government, the land, and other topics, Miss Taylor concluded by stating that if thought worthy of taking a share in the political work of the future she would not shrink from the task, and would have no fear of the opposition of so-called Liberals.

Putney course, and is virtually the Amateur Champion. The first heat fell to Vickers, the second to Fotherjill, and the third to Brassey. In the second round Fotherjill beat Brassey with ease, and Unwin had no difficulty in disposing of Vickers. In the final heat Unwin with the second station soon drew upon Fothergill, and at the finish was only one yard behind, thus winning with great ease.

BILLIARDS.

After a great deal of useless bickering about the terms, the championship match between Bennett and Roberts came off at the Aquarium. The match was for 3,000 points up, £100 a side, the game to extend over four days, the programme for each consisting of 750 points. On the opening day Bennett was in poor form, and his best break was 17, which number he made twice. The champion played well, and though not responsible for any large breaks at the close of the day's proceedings, held a lead of 569 points, the score standing Roberts (unfinished), 751, Bennett 182. The next day Roberts showed even better form, and in eight attempts reached the 375 required for the interval, amongst other items scoring 107 and 121. Bennett in the mean while only added 38. Though later on he improved upon his form, still Roberts travelled much the faster of the two, and reached 1,500, when Bennett had obtained 422. His concluding break, which was unfinished, was 127, and included a nursery of 30. The break was spoilt by a common mar red by a fluke when he had made 18. There was a great improvement in the play of both the above well-known cueists when this match was advanced a third stage at the Aquarium, Roberts on two occasions making breaks higher than any previously made in a match for the championship, whilst Bennett was frequently responsible for substantial additions to his score. Roberts, who overnight had made 127 (unfinished), increased his break to 155, which is 26 in front of that made in the match against Cook for the championship at the Billiard Hall, and which is only one behind the highest published in connection with a small-pocket game. It then fell all to pieces, but towards the conclusion of the evening's programme he rattled up 147. Bennett, who owing to ill-health, did not show anything like his usual form, was beaten by 1,000 points, and on another 10 times, the last named being the largest number of spots ever made on a Championship table in a match. Thus Roberts has cut all previous records in championship games.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. E. Myers, the famous American athlete, has again made his appearance in England. Though he has been but a short time in the country, and was scarcely in full training, he put in an appearance at the Croydon athletic sports, and by securing the half-mile scratch race proved that he had retained his splendid turn of speed. Running in a waiting race, he won, looking round, by a yard in 2 min. 2 1-5 secs.—slow time for him. He also tried cross-country in the open quarter mile handicap, but being unable to get through his field, he finished fourth in his heat.

A swimming handicap tournament on the American principle was brought to a conclusion at the Aquarium. Amongst the entries were those of J. Collier and Percy Bowith, who both started from the same distance, being one mile. These two led up to the first six days, each man showing an unbeaten record with six wins. On the seventh day the scratch men were allowed to commence, and considerable interest was manifested in the race. Somehow Beckwith did not show up at all well, and lost a slow race by 60 yards.

Mr. Thomas Stephens, who is making a velocipede journey round the world, is at the present time passing through Central Europe. He left San Francisco at the beginning of this year, and rode right across North America to New York, thence to Boston, a journey which occupied him fifty-three days to accomplish. On April 9 he sailed from Boston to Liverpool, and early in May rode from Queenstown to Cork. Crossing over to France at Calais, he rode thence to Paris, where he made a stay of some duration, and has since continued his journey through France to Germany. He has intimated his intention of riding through Austria, Hungary, the Balkan States to Constantinople, as well as through Asia Minor and Armenia to Teheran, where it is anticipated he will arrive next November, and where he purposes passing the next spring. He will resume his journey through Asia to Canton, and will take the boat from that port home to San Francisco.

A STORY OF THE CANADIAN REBELLION.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to a London paper the following narrative, which may be of interest just now:—The echoes of the strife had not yet died out, and the feeling of the civil population, particularly of the French of the eastern province, was far from friendly. Though the insurrection had been suppressed and the bands of sympathizers from the United States completely broken up, the frontier districts were still in an unsettled condit on, and strongly garrisoned posts were necessarily kept up. The old French fort at Chambly, on the Richelieu River, was occupied by a battery of artillery, in which my cousin was serving as a subaltern; and a strong detachment of the King's Dragoon Guards was also stationed there at the time when the incident I am about to relate took place. It was on a heavy and well-sustained fire. The Highlanders, under Sir Richard Dacres, who was wounded in the bayonet, and, after a fight of nearly half an hour, established themselves, with the regiment of the supporting brigade, within the works. This was the same brigade which the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, no other troops being anywhere near during the conflict. Leaving his second brigade still engaged round the strongest fort, Sir Edward led the most advanced portion of his command to the extreme left of the enemy's works, and captured the whole, with many batteries of cannon, and finally seized the Egyptian camp and the railway station with the trains. Throughout these operations no other British troops were even visible on the 2nd Division. Nevertheless, in Sir G. Wolseley's official account of the battle, the part in it taken by that division was as much as possible ignored; the particulars of the pursuit after the enemy's defeat were suppressed; whilst their whole action was merged into a general account of the movements of the army. All official recognition of the services rendered by that division was studiously denied to them, Sir Edward considered it as a duty he owed to his troops and to himself to write a plain account of their achievements in the *Nineteenth Century* for December 1882. Sir Edward by this means made known to the country at large the true events, acquainted with facts which the Government and the Press generally had combined with the Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Expedition to conceal. Besides the honour of C. B., he received in November 1882, and K. C. M. G., Sir Edward has received that of Grand Officer of the Medjidie from the Sultan in 1880, and that of Grand Officer of the Osmanie from the Khedive in 1882.

FUNERAL OF VICTOR HUGO.

THE remains of Victor Hugo lay in state throughout Sunday, May 31, at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. The coffin was placed upon the catafalque at five o'clock in the morning, and the public was permitted to begin their march past it at nine o'clock. An immense number of people filed past during the day. The correspondent of the *Times* says:—

The spectacle presented for the last two days at the Arc de Triomphe and the avenues leading to it is anything but solemn. It has become what may be described as a popular entertainment, and a display of fireworks would form a not inappropriate item in the programme. The structure reared under the Arc de Triomphe has since this morning been the scene of considerable confusion. About 100 persons, provided with double ladders, have taken up their station there, and, for the sum of 10 centimes each, men and women may climb up to look at the sarcophagus over the heads of the spectators. This afternoon numbers of hawkers were going about offering for sale photographs and biographies of Victor Hugo, and illustrations of various kinds of his career, all commending their wares in shrill accents. Dealers in coco passed through the crowd ringing their bells. Innumerable carriages drove to and fro through the Champs Elysées, and the drivers, smoked, laughed, and sang. Men selling verses sang hoarsely the words of the poet to tunes improvised for the occasion. The crowd, pressing in on all sides, besieged the bakers' shops, and in the whole district in the neighbourhood of l'Etoile it was at last impossible to buy a piece of bread. This evening the Champs Elysées are filled with crowds, as on the national fete-day. The illuminations are incessantly passing near the monument. The great banks of black crape scattered about have the appearance of huge spiders' webs waving in the night breeze. Crape has been twined round the lamp-posts; and the Hippodrome, in a truly burlesque fashion, has announced the fact that it will suspend its bills.

There is noting in this which can tend to honour the great poet. Such scenes may be thought by those who adopt the materialist doctrine not inappropriate; but that this was utterly at variance with the opinion of the deceased may be inferred from what he said in 1850, when forty-eight years of age, and at that time when sincere convictions have been formed. In terminating a speech on public instruction, he used these words "God will be found at the end of all. Let us not resist Him; and God, that great Being, who would otherwise be no dignity in living, and it would be better to die entirely. What soothes suffering, what sanctifies labour, what makes man good, strong, wise, patient, benevolent, just, and at the same time gentle and great, what liberty, if we have to have him the perpetual vision of a better world throwing its rays through the darkness of this life. As regards myself, I believe profoundly in this better world, and I declare it in this place in the supreme certainty of my soul. I wish, then, sincerely, or, to speak more strongly, I wish ardently, for religious instruction." The crowd evidently knew nothing of the poet or thinker, little even of novelist, and see only the exile and the supposed demagogue.

The body was removed on Monday from the Arc de Triomphe to the Pantheon with a pomp which amounted to a great national celebration. The speeches delivered at the arch were brief, and shortly before noon the procession started. The long line of route was densely crowded, and some accidents occurred before the Pantheon is reached, the soldiers were compelled to clear a way for the funeral; but no serious injury is reported. The appearance of the various deputations who attended to honour the poet's memory and especially of that from Alsace-Lorraine, evoked the deepest feelings of the multitude, who manifested them by cheering and clapping of hands. Faithful to the stipulation of his will, Victor Hugo's body was conveyed to its last resting-place in the poor man's hearse—that is to say, the cheapest hearse which the Pompes Funebres provide. This modest carriage passed almost unobserved. The knots of Communists, who appeared on the scene early with their red and black flags, had their revolutionary emblems taken from them by the police, and there was no disturbance. When the coffin was deposited in front of the principal entrance of the Pantheon at four o'clock, some more speeches were delivered from a platform. The coffin was then carried inside and lowered into the crypt without any further ceremony. The procession, however, continued to pass for four hours longer, and it was about eight o'clock when the Republican Guard, which formed the rear, passed round the Pantheon and dispersed.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR E. HAMLEY.

St. Stephen's Review contains the following appreciative notice of General Hamley by Colonel G. B. Malleson:—No war in which England has been engaged was so prolific of deeds of daring, both by sea and land, as the war of the Revolution and the Empire, which raged, with two brief interruptions, from the year 1793 to 1815. Amongst the naval officers who distinguished themselves during those years was Admiral William Hamley. The youngest son of this distinguished sailor, Edward Hamley, was born in 1824, at Bodmin, in Cornwall. It was natural, at that period, when the army and navy of England had just recently emerged from a war which had raised the country to a supreme place in the councils of Europe, Edward Hamley should have yearned for the profession of arms. He was entered, then, as a cadet, in due course, at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, stayed there for two years, and received his commission as second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1843. After a year's service in Ireland, then much disturbed, Edward Hamley joined, as first lieutenant, a battery in Canada, and served four years in that country. He returned to England in 1848, and was quartered for two years, first at Plymouth and then at Carlisle Castle. Thence, on promotion to the rank of captain, he was transferred, in 1850, to Gibraltar, and served there till 1853. On the outbreak of the Crimean war in that year, Colonel (now General Sir Richard) Dacres, who was appointed to command a division of artillery of the army ordered to proceed to the Bosphorus, selected Edward Hamley to accompany him as his adjutant. In that capacity he served—in the first division of the army commanded by H R.H. the Duke of Cambridge—at the landing in the Crimea, at the action on the Bulganak, at the battle of the Alma (where Dacres was wounded and Hamley's horse killed), at the action of Mackenzie's Farm, at the battle of Balaclava, and at the battle of Inkerman. In his last battle Edward Hamley had a curious experience. His horse was first wounded by a musket ball and killed by a cannon-shot, which also wounded him and threw him on the rider. A sergeant who was extricating Hamley had his leg carried off in the act; a second cannon-shot then passed through the horse on the ground. Unscathed himself, Hamley quickly found a habitans, who was seen coming towards us, with the horse at a sharp trot and the driver showing no intention of giving way on the narrow track. My father, who spoke French with a fluency acquired in a woman's society, stopped the driver of the traineau to halt or make way. But this he insolently refused to do; and without further warning or provocation the three strangers drew their swords, and would have cut down our horse by the head the other two set upon my father, and in the twinkling had dragged from his seat and thrown him into the deep snow on the roadside. He was entirely unarmed, but fortunately he managed to draw from his pocket a short-handled whip with a brass hammer at the end used for clearing the horse's hoofs when they "ball," as they frequently do when the snow is soft enough. This he also threw upon him having thrown him on his face, one of them got astride his back and was proceeding to perform the operation known in the States as "gouging." In describing it afterwards my father said that the horror he felt at the thought of such terrible mutilation so braced him up, that it seemed almost without effort that he had freed himself from his assailants. All the other actions, he said, had been almost unconscious. Such was my first reminiscence. I was but a few months over five years of age when it occurred; but the scene, as I write this, is as vividly before me as though it happened but yesterday. The bright moonlight; the dark spruce woods, made dar

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 26.

THE home telegrams of yesterday did not come in until late this afternoon, and they continue remarkably quiet in tone. Consols are quoted ⅛ higher at 99⅞, but the 3½ per cent. Indian sterling Loan is ⅛ lower, while Rupee Paper is ⅛ up in Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce markets no movement is reported.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, the sales being only estimated at 6,000 bales, including 500 Surats. Except for a reduction of 1-16d. in Good Hinguughaut which is in any case quite a nominal quotation, spot prices are all unchanged, while Americans to arrive are 1-64d. to 1-32d. better. In New York both ready Cotton and futures come as previously quoted, at 10⅜ and 9·92 cents. per lb. respectively.

Respecting the Cotton market here we have nothing new to report. Prices are nominally unchanged, and no business is passing for export.

WHEAT is quiet, and for No. 1 White Pessy we quote Rs. 3-11½, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3·9 per cwt. Soft Red Ahmedabad, however, is still in request at fancy rates to cover former contracts.

SEEDS exhibit no special change either way. Linseed may be called steady at Rs. 5-15 bazaar, Rs. 6-1 railway terms. Rapeseed is quiet at Rs. 5 15 to Rs. 6 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-15 to Rs. 4-15½ for Brown Cawnpore.

FREIGHTS are steady at the quotations given below, and a steamer is reported to have been berthed for Havre, July loading, at 21s. 3d. The Canal is evidently being worked to its full capacity. Reuter reporting fourteen steamers passed through homewards and six outwards in connection with Bombay.

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	20s. Mess.	
Continent	17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.	Wheat.
Open Charter ...	22s. 6d. to 22s. 9d.	
Havre	22s. 6d	21s 3d.
Antwerp	22s. 9d.	22s. 6d.
Marseilles	18s. 9d. to 20s.	
Trieste-Venice ..	30s. to 32s. ex.	

EXCHANGE has been a weak quiet market at a reduction of 1-32d. from yesterday's closing rates in Bank Bills and almost 1-16d. in private paper. At the close 3 months' credits were saleable at 1s. 7d., the lowest point of the season. We quote :—

		per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 7-32d.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 27 32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 15-16d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 7d.	"
Francs " "	210 2 01	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been strong and for Fours the quotation has advanced to Rs. 97 15-16, while Fours-and-a-half are up to ¼ premium. Money on the security of Government Paper is now obtainable at 2 per cent. per annum, and but for the hidden fear of a new loan we should expect, under the circumstances, to see 4 per cents. over par.

SHARES in a general way are quiet. For Press Companies we mostly quote a reduction of Rs. 5. Spinning and Weaving Mills are also dull, and in some cases Rs. 10 lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	740
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	4 do.	620
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	25.
National Bank of India	37,320	4 250		do.	1·0

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	"	900
Alola Press Co. ...	83	500	500 Rs. 90		44
Albert Ginning Co...	100	500	500 Rs. 45		120
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100		1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 2		305
Bailey	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20		500
Bro ks Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	800	200	20		160
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	12	125	11½	200
Colaba Press Co. ...	50	1 800	1,800 Rs. 600		720
Dholera P. & G. Co..	5 00	300	300	12½	187
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130		1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,600
French Press Co. ...	300	500	500 Rs. 45		62½
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Hemgandi Mills Co., Ld.	240	500	5 0 Rs. 40		463
Mannar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250 Rs. 40		265
Mercantile Press	1,000	15	15 Rs. 15		15½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400 Rs. 30		345
New Bezar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500 Rs. 45		505
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500 Rs. 40		3
New Indian Press ...	4,000	125	125 Rs. 10		17½
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100	10	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., Bombay ...	500	500	500	—	50
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75 Rs. 50		675
Sind & Panwah Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000 Rs. 90		1 250
Session Press Co. ...	300	500	500	25	51
Vokart Press Co. ...	450	1,000	1,000 Rs. 60		720

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1,00	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mill Co.	1,000	500	50	Rs. 1	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	101
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	5.0	500	(Rs. 17½	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co. ...	1,800	1,	1,0	(Rs 30	630
Bellasis S. & W. Co., Ld.	87½	500	all	(Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,0 0	100	100	..	18
Bombay United	1,000	1, 0	500	(Rs. 30	765
Budmera Manf'g Co.	1,000	50	5	..	2·0
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5	Rs 40	675
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	715
Comaugh Mills	800	500	50	..	500
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,00	1	(Rs. 30	60;
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,00	..	815
D. Spinning	3,000	2, 0	2, 0	..	1·7½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0	1,	..	1,0·0
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,200	5	5	Rs. 25	7 5
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,200	1,0	1,	..	2·0
Gokuldas Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	1,000	5	5	..	435
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00	..	156
Hindustan Mills	1,2 5	1,	1,	Rs. 40	700
Hinguughat Mill Co.	7,00	50	7	..	60
Hydraulic Pressing Co.	7,00	1.	1,0	Rs 50	100
Imperial Cotton Mills Co.	1,0 0	1,0	1,00	..	420
Indian Manufg. Co. Ld.	60	1,0	1, 0	..	925
James Greaves Mills.	10,	500	40	..	4 0
Jodhpur Mills	1,3	1,	1,	Rs. 40	700
Jowraj Bhalloo	1,3	1,0	1,0	Rs. 30	1,005
Khandesh	750	1,0	1,0	Rs. 3.	8 0
Khatau Makanjee	1,0 0	1,0	1,0	Rs. 50	886
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	3,500	1,	1,	Rs. 5	139
Madras United	1,0 0	1,0	1,0	..	2,150
Manaikjahai	650	1,0	1,0	Rs. 30	670
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,	1,00	Rs. 2·)	1,105
Mazagon Spinning	2,0 0	2,	2,	Rs. 2	2,5·1
Muraryee Goculdas ..	1,100	1,	1,	Rs. 50	1,410
National Spinning	600	1,	1,	..	55
Nowrosjee Cotton Ginning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	107xd.
Naraj an Cotton Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Colaba Spinning	1,000	1,	1,	Rs. 20	1,010
Oriental	5,75	65	62	Rs 1	570
Parcell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,5 0	400	40	Rs. 1	1 50
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25	250	62	175
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,250	500	50	..	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1, 0	..	725
Rupon.....	641	1,0	1,00	..	750
Shahapore Mills	675	1,0	1,00	Rs. 5	1,0 0
Soonderee	600	1,0	1,00	Rs. 70	1,385
Southern India	1,00	500	1,00	Rs. 30	500
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld. ...	1,3 1	25	25	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	650	1,00	1,00	..	0.0
Western India S. & M. Company	1,20	1,0	1,00	Rs. 25	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£103	..
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	{ 1,000 750	200 200	200 150	} 10 p.c.	250 150
Bath Pile Co. Ld. ..	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,0 0	200	165	Rs. 10	225
Barton & Co.	1,000	10	1 0	1½ 3p.c.	88
Do. New Issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c.	37½d
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. &	300	500	100	..	90
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	660
Bombay Fire Mill	800	1,000	1,000	..	160
Bombay ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ted.	1 250	100	100	Rs. 6	1 4
Bombay Steam Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	4,500
Do. New Shares ..	1,000	500	300	60	975
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	800	1,000	1,000	25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds ..	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	0
Cash Bazaar	1,00	10	100	..	40
Cooper, Madan & Co. Ld.	900	100	100	10½	127
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association Ltd.	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	2
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co. Ld.	600	500	300	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld...	500	500	200	36 p. c.	330
Koup & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22	345
Meonamee Build'ng Co.	4,000	50	22	14	0
Napier Hotel Co. ...	300	100	100	6	100
Napier Foundry and Mf'g. Co.	500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Land Association	900	20	20	1½	21
Pearce and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. c.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 12	332½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Soundy & Co., Ld.	200	10	100	Rs. 4	90
Telephone Co., Ld. ..	19,200	2	25	Rs. 1	11
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1 125
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	105
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12	100	p.ct.	153

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship L. M. Lockwood, 1,146 tons, Captain S. S. Bailey, sailed yesterday for Bordeaux via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Discoverer, 1,455 tons, Captain John Rodgers, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Pharos, 1,118 tons, Captain J. H. Willox, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (19th inst) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship California, 2,214 tons, Captain S. W. Young, sails to-day for Marseilles via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Rowbotham and infant, Miss Newport, Mr. W. Burgess, Mr. M. Wadia and Miss MacDonald.

DEPARTURE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's steam-ship Mirzapore, 2,114 tons, Captain R. Harvey, sails to-day for Colombo and Shanghai with China and Australian mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo.—Mr. W. Tejmull, Mr. H. Mann and Mr. H. Willis. For Penang.—Mr. R. Simpson Shaw. For Singapore.—Cowah Pin. For Hedgkong.—Mr. S. M. Mehta and Mr. E. Cowasjee. For Shanghai.—Mrs. Want. For Melbourne.—Mr. J. Elliott. For Sydney.—Mr. A. Stoddaod, Mr. B. F. Evans, and Mr. A. Gowland.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
26	Pharos (s)	Willox.....	Aden, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Italy (s)	Milligan	Suakim.
25	Columbian (s)	Mathwin	Jeddah.
	Godavery Arbib (s)	Thomson	Havre.
	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Karrachee.
	Discoverer (s) ...	Hughes	Liverpool.
	I. M. S. Lockwood	Baily	Bordeaux.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—Steamers Mirzapore, Harvey, for Colombo and Shanghai ; and California, Young, Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamers China, or Moolmein and Rangoon ; Inchalva, Liverpool ; and Pharos, Amsterdam.

CALCUTTA.

June.
ARRIVALS.
22 Cy. of Inverness..McKenzie...Bombay, May 22.
Royal Edward ...Davies ...Liverpool, March 6.
DEPARTURE.
June 22.—Steamers Duke of Sutherland, Chindwara and Swordsman. Barque Chalmette.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Vaclean s—10 c ks soft soap, H Cooverjee ; 30 barrels amber rosin, N Shurufally and C ; 15 barrels rosin, A C A H ossels.
Clan Cumming—30 cases whisky, J M Heyn.
City of Venice s—25 cas s whisky, Cutler Palmer, and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Sumbuam s—25 cases matches, Abdoolabhoy Dawoodkhan.
Roma s—40 kegs printing ink, R Le Mare and Co ; 15 cases confectionery, Hajee Asad and sons ; 20 cases matches, A Dawoodkhan.
Loodiana —3 cases invalids port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Mirzapore —3 cases hams, 2 cases bacon, 3 cas s cheese an 1 4 cases oilmanstores, C N Patell ; 3 packages provisions A G M Scoffee ; 13 packages provisions and 3 packages cheese, H H Abdoon ; 3 cases nutrition fry, A K Tayibhoy ; 35 cases oilmastores, soap and confectionery H M Toosul ; 4 c s s toilet powder, Wallace and Co ; 10 cases hams and bacon, Bolton and Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind s—15 bales printing paper, *Times of India*.
FROM NEW YORK.
Carsar s—10,000 cases petroleum oil, Wallace and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Maclean s—10 0 cases ghee, Moody Menoohy ; 97 boxes ghee, E S Abadia.
Warneth and s—2 cases german silver bangles, C Tayibjee.
FROM HULL.
Othello s—100 packages varnish, E E Karwa.
FROM TRIESTE
Elektra s—1 bundle gold coins (Rs 12,750), O Heerjee ; 1 bundle gold coins (Rs 12,0 0), Gladstone Co ; 48 cases silver bars (1,32,000), the National Bank of India.
FROM SUEZ.
Nizam s—10 cases butter, Oleese and Co.
FROM ZANZIBAR.
Avoca s—1 package silver coin, L Currimjee.
FROM ADEN.
Burmah s—2 bundles silver coins, (Rs 856), M Mackenzie.
FROM MAURITIUS.
Lancelot s—320 bags sugar, H S Ellias.
FROM HOODEIDA.
Elektra s—1 bundle silver and gold coins (Rs 2,655), Mahomed Hady.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

461-84—Ardesir and H Sajunbhoy Kurrimbhoy vs. Runchodlal Hoorachand and others—J Pirson, B. and Co., and cross-suits and B.—Part heard.
108-85—Chalk a d W.—Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy vs. R. V. Reid.—Hore, C and B
113-85—Hore C. and B.—Hajee Meeya bin Balloo Meeya Pathan and others—vs. Malia Lalla and others. In person and A. F. Turner.
121-85—Macfarlane and E.—Moosa Abdul Latiff and others vs. Narsiogdas Mooltanchund and others—Jefferson.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)
For investigation of pauperism.
In person—Hoonikben alias Bawaman &c., vs. Dawoodkhan alias Ibrahim Khan and others.
In person—Jamal Giga vs. Khodabanx Esoo and others
In person—Tribhowandas Virji vs Narotamji Nanu and others.
In person—Bai Cullianbai vs. Kesserbai and others
M H Kotwal—Plaintiff.
In person—Parvatibai vs Hurry Rabajee Vinayekrao H Balkrishana and B—Manockbai vs Mugoobai and others—Payne G and S.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
154-84—Moreshwar L—Soniba vs. E C K Ollivant—Crawford and B.
176-84—Little S F and N—Hajee Mahomed Haiee Esmail v. H jee Kamail Seedick and other —Payne G & S
158-84—Balkrishna and B—for paupers *alias* Baljaba vs. Visinu Motegie —M H Khan.
133-84—Macfarlane and —Fazal Nensey vs Tyeb Ellias—Crawford and B.
114-84—Hore C and B—T Pereira vs B S de Conceicao and others—Tobin and R.
60-84—Little S F and N—Hajee Syeb Ahmed Yezdi vs Ranchordas Dharsey and others—Hore C and B
142-84—Bicknell and K—Rahimabai vs Hajee Abdool Latiff and Hajiani and another—Tyabjee and
139-84—Chalk and W—Dadajee Balkajee vs Rukhmabai—Payne G and S

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, June 25.

Means of observations at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·700
Temperature of the Air	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	88·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m....	81·0
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	508
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	4·03
" year	4·05
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th inst...	0 01

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 24.
Vent, Lt, 1st Gren, on leave, from Australia.
JUNE 2 .
Mahon, Lt, 12th I, on sick leave, from Poona.
JUNE 26.
Heathcote, Br Gener, Staff, on duty, from Nusserabad.
Harvey, Col, The King Own Borderers, retired from Meerut.
DEPARTURES —JUNE 26.
Kelly, Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Tanner, Lt, R E, on duty, to Meerut.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

"IMPAIRED VISION."
IT is well known that perfectly normal eyes, by unusual methods of exertion, may be brought into a state in which the absolutely normal proportion between the elements of the visual function becomes itself a cause of strain.
Pamphlet how to preserve the sight gratis on application to
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay, (opposite Watson's Hotel). | No. 1, Maugoe-lane, Calcutta.

THE SELF-ACTING SEWING MACHINE
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
No Hand-wheel! No Treadle! Extremely Simple! Purely Mechanical!
WORK WITHOUT WEARINESS.
NO WASTE OF ENERGY.
NO INJURY TO HEALTH.
From 50 to 1000 Stitches per Minute.
Can be seen in full work, and pamphlets containing a few Extracts from opinions of the Press obtained from the Sole Agent.
A. N. DAVER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

If you want to preserve your sight go to a proper practical optician whose long experience and qualifications is that line is setting the very required number need not be commented. A large and selected stock always at hand.
A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, cold nose, dizziness of the eyes, &c. being a mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. Lamboll & Co., London, England. In Boxes ONLY, 1s 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with William Lamb as on the Government Stamp. Insist on having them and none other.
*** AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianotortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.
Piano Square ..... Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square ..... " 850
Boudoir or Cabinet Piano (on three legs) ..... " 1425
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of obtaining a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—
Cabinet Piano ..... Rs. 3·0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square ..... " 36 0 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs) ..... " 66 0 " "
The Listed Grand ..... Rs. 25 Extra.
DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : 1, East Street. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.
SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.
SMITH—June 20, at Fir Lodge, Murree, the wife of G. L. slie Smith, C. S., of a son.
WRENCH—June 22, at Lahore the wife of J. Mervyn Wrench, of a daughter.
WATSON—June 22, at Kodikanal, Pulney Hills, the wife of Lieutenan -Colonel C. J. Watson, 21st Regt. M. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.
ARMSTRONG—June 22, at Agra, Colonel F. M. Armstrong, C. B., 15th Rattray's Sikhs, aged 52 years.
BEER—At Patna, Charles Beer, aged 37 years and 11 days.
EVANS—June 11, at Landour, Mary Ann Evans, widow of the late Charles John Evans, aged 75 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1885.

LORD SALISBURY followed a Conservative precedent when he communicated to Parliament the terms of the appeal made to him by Her Majesty the Queen when urging him to lay aside his bashfulness and become the head of a new Cabinet. Her Majesty, the noble Marquis informs us, declared to him that the assurances offered by the Liberal leaders were reasonable, and that serious injury would result to the public service if the Conservatives interposed any further delay in taking office. Thus the Queen is placed before the country in the attitude of a sovereign imploring Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, and the rest to take Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues the late Ministry at their word, and carry on the government on the faith of the assurances which they have given. But there is an obvious impropriety in placing the Queen in such a light, and the inconvenience of they course now taken in imitation of a bad precedent introduced by Lord Beaconsfield may become only too evident if the result of the impending appeal to the country be adverse to the Ministry now formed. As to the nature of the assurances which the Liberal leaders have volunteered, we hear nothing. Something was said about a demand formulated by Lord Salisbury that the new Ministry be permitted to enjoy the monopoly of both Houses, so as to facilitate the despatch of business. But this demand was apparently not acceded to. It is incredible that the late Ministry, whose lives were made a burden to them by the unceasing activity of the Conservative opposition, will now agree to abstain from the duty of criticising what is doubtful, or attacking what is vulnerable, in their adversaries' policy. Still the assurances which Her Majesty regards as reasonable must be sufficiently adequate to be reassuring. What is their scope? Probably they will be found to bind the Liberal leaders to follow the precedent set in the case of the Redistribution Bill, and settle in conference the general outline of the measures which were necessary to make all shipshape for the dissolution. The Government must get supplies to cover the amount of the war loan. As the Conservatives and a section of the Liberals refused to enhance the duties on whiskey and beer, it will be necessary for Conservative and Liberal leaders alike to devise some other means of raising the necessary millions. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone has assured Lord Salisbury that he will give him his best assistance in this matter.

THE retiring Ministry have observed the custom of signalising their departure from office by approaching the fountain of honour in behalf of their friends. They have gained for one of their number, Lord Kimberley, the Garter vacated by the death of the Duke of Grafton, and for Viscount Eversley and Viscount Sherbrooke the Grand Cross of the Bath. The same distinction was conferred upon Lord John Manners, Sir Richard Cross, and Sir Stafford Northcote on the retirement of Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry. Lord Sherbrooke would doubtless be able to explain in his own amusing way why a Grand Cross has been given to one whose acceptance of a Viscount's coronet was puzzling to those who had made a study of Robert Lowe. Viscount Eversley was Speaker of the House of Commons for eighteen years, he is the father of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and he is a nonagenarian—though none of these facts explain why he has received the Grand Cross of the Bath. In the list of new peers the well-known name of Sir Ralph Lingen, the Permanent Secretary of the Treasury, holds a first place. There is very much to be said for creations of this kind beside the fact that they are in accordance with precedents of long standing. And in the case of experienced public servants such as Sir Ralph Lingen it is the peerage which profits rather than the peer. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, another of the new peers, has served in India as Legal Member of Council, and was looked upon as a promising aspirant to a seat in the Lower House. Mr. Rowland Winn has done good service to the Conservatives as their leading whip for some years past. The most striking name in the list, however, is that of Sir Nathaniel Meyer de Rothschild. There is a singular appropriateness in the fact that the son of the first Jew elected to the House of Commons should be the first Jew—by faith as well as by race—to take his seat in the House of Lords. Scarcely less interesting is the elevation to the peerage of Mr. Samuel Morley, whose accession to the House of Lords from the counting-house of a famous firm of stocking-makers will establish the principle that a Second Chamber should occasionally recruit itself from the ranks of the prosperous middle-class. Mr. Morley appears to have earned his peerage by voting steadily with his party, by constant attendance at Exeter Hall, and by generous and disinterested support to every kind of good work. The only people who have ever spoken ill of him have been the Radical section of his own party at Bristol, who never forgave him for voting against Mr. Bradlaugh. The elevation of Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild and Mr. Morley to the House of Lords will necessitate elections at Aylesbury and Bristol. These, with the re-elections of Ministers whose seats have been vacated by their acceptance of office, will give some idea of the spirit in which the constituencies regard the new Government.

Two names which every one expected to see in the honours list are conspicuous by their absence. The dukedom which rumour, and something more than rumour, assigned to Lord Ripon as the reward of an exceptionally arduous term of office, and as a reward for the success achieved by his policy in eliciting the loyalty of all classes in India to the British Crown, has not been awarded. The omission will excite the more comment in India, when Lord Kimberley receives a Garter as a mere mark of goodwill, without reference to any special claims founded on difficulties surmounted or the achievement of unexpected success. Lord Spencer, it was understood, was to be consoled with a step in the Peerage for the mortifications and dangers experienced in dealing with the difficulties of Irish government. The measure of success which attended his endeavours to enforce law and order contrasted favourably with the singular unsuccess of the Viceroy whom he succeeded, or perhaps it would be more correct to say of Mr. Forster, who was for a time the depository of the exceptional powers given to the Executive by Parliament. Lord Spencer does not get a marquisate, however. Possibly his insistance on the continued application of repressive measures which occasioned a split in the Cabinet, and brought the existence of the Ministry into such jeopardy that the adverse vote upon the supplementary Budget was regarded as a deliverance, may have indisposed Lord Spencer's colleagues to confer a mark of special honour upon him in the hour of their fall.

THERE is good reason to hope that the strong representations which have recently been made by firms interested in the Eastern shipping trade with a view of inducing the Government to deepen the harbour of Aden will lead to the looked-for result. The India Office, in consequence of an influential memorial, the terms of which we published some weeks ago, has requested the Government of India to consider the steps necessary for establishing a Harbour Trust for the port of Aden, on which the commercial community shall be suitably represented, and to which shall be intrusted the duties of administering the port funds and carrying out needful improvements. Lord Kimberley has also suggested that should there be any delay in establishing a Port Trust the authorities at Aden might be instructed to proceed as early as practicable with such dredging operations as may appear requisite. The practical solution of the question, therefore, rests with the Government of India. The attitude of the Indian Government has not hitherto been in all respects as favourable to the project as the commercial community in Aden and interested in Aden had a right to expect it to be. When early in last year the necessity was urged upon them of deepening the inner harbour so that vessels of large draught might enter at all states of the tide, they answered that the subject was of little interest to the Indian Marine, inasmuch as the largest vessel in that service can enter the harbour at ordinary tides. This, in fact, was analogous to the view taken by the Admiralty. We believe, however, that a different view of the matter now prevails amongst the naval authorities, and that both the outgoing and incoming Commanders-in-Chief on the East Indies Station—Sir William Hewett and Sir Frederick Richards—are impressed with the necessity of the work. It was not for the commercial community to lay the first stress upon the necessity, from an imperial point of view, of making the harbour accessible at all times to ships of Her Majesty's Navy. They were content to suggest, in a memorial which was sent in last year, that the commanders of the vessels in the East India squadron should be asked to report upon the matter. Sir William Hewett's testimony to the necessity of the work will, perhaps, carry as much weight as a formal report, and in his new capacity of Naval Lord he will doubtless find an opportunity for speaking with effect upon the subject. As to the request that the harbour should be put under the management of a Port Trust, it is difficult to believe that any objection will be made at Simla to that. The commercial community of Aden, if not numerous, is enterprising and quite capable of looking after its interests if due representation be given to it on the Board to which the management of the affairs of the

TELEGRAMS.

EARTHQUAKE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

A very slight shock of earthquake was felt here yesterday morning at five minutes after eight o'clock.

THE NIZAM'S SUITE IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 26.

Nawab Bushirud Dowlah arrived here from Ooty this morning, and was met by a number of leading Mahomedans. He is living at Marine Villa, one of the Governor's houses, for two or three days.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL DEFENCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 26.

A proposition for creating a colonial army for all the French colonies was voted unanimously in the French Chamber of Deputies last month. If it passes the Senate and such duties natives of Pondicherry will be in a serious dilemma, as they must undergo the provisions of the Act send their sons as conscripts or forfeit all their rights as citizens.

MADRAS NEWS.

Mrs. Mark Pattison, widow of the late rector of Lincoln, and now a guest of the Governor at Ooty, is ill with typhoid fever, and the fancy dress ball has therefore been postponed.

Mr. Spring Branson, the leader of the Madras bar, is offered the Public Prosecutorship, held by the late Mr. Tarrant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A BATCH OF HONOURS.

LONDON, JUNE 25, NOON.

Earl Kimberley has been created a Knight of the Garter.

Viscount Eversley and Viscount Sherbrooke have been appointed Grand Cross of the Bath.

Sir Ralph Robert Wheeler Lingen, Sir Nathaniel Meyer de Rothschild, Mr. Edward Baring and Mr. Samuel Morley have been raised to the Peerage.

Lord Randolph Churchill has appointed Mr. A. W. Moore as his private secretary.

JUNE 26.

Lord Harris has been appointed Under-Secretary for India, and the Earl of Dunraven Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

Mr. Rowland Winn, Sir Robert Collier, and Sir Arthur Hobhouse have been raised to the Peerage.

Mr. George Frederick Watts and Mr. John Everett Millais, Royal Academicians, have been created Baronets.

Lord Sefton and the Earl of Northampton have been created Knights of the Garter.

Sir Hardinge Giffard has been raised to the Peerage with the title of Lord Halsbury.

Sir Drummond Wolff goes on a special mission to Egypt, and does not replace Sir Evelyn Baring.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE FORMATION OF A NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, JUNE 25, 6-26 P.M.

Now writs were issued upon motion in Parliament this evening. Both Houses now stand adjourned until the 6th July.

Lord Salisbury made a statement this evening that Mr. Gladstone having refused to reconsider his resignation, Her Majesty the Queen appealed to him to form a new Cabinet, urging that the assurances offered by the Liberal leaders were reasonable, and pointing out the serious injury to the public service that any longer delay would entail. Lord Salisbury thereupon accepted office. His lordship has promised to make a statement shortly respecting the policy of the Government.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

The announcement of the appointments of Mr. E. Clarke as Attorney-General and Mr. Gorst as Solicitor-General were premature; no appointments to these offices have yet been made.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 25.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday evening.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzada arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Sprats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Good Fair Dholleras ..... 4 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

8 per cent. Rupee Paper	76½
5 "	78¾
3 " Consols for account	99⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan	101¼
4 " French Rentes	110¾

Bar Silver is quoted at 49 3-16.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Bullion total amount in Banking and Issue Departments combined, £28,100,000; increase, £106,000.

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £18,900,000; increase, £160,000.

Bills Discounted, £21,200,000; increase, £1,100,000.

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 52 per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Submarine, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Direct Cable, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Suez route still interrupted this side of Aden.

Mandalay line interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, June 25.

10 p.m.	83·5

FRIDAY, June 26.

8 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	85·7
2 p.m.	86·4
5 p.m.	85·1

THE P. and O. s.s. Nepaul, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 10 p.m. on Thursday.

A MEETING of the Corporation was called yesterday afternoon for three o'clock, and as the chairman, Mr. P. M. Mehta, was going to adjourn the meeting for want of a quorum after having waited, as is usual on such occasions, for half an hour, the arrival of a member encouraged him to extend the time of grace to three-quarters of an hour. In the meantime some of the members having business in the Fort were telephoned for, with the result that at a quarter to four another member dropped in. As three more were wanting to form the requisite number, the chairman elected to wait for fifteen minutes longer, when one of those present facetiously remarked that if they were to wait so long doing nothing, they should be provided with tea and refreshments. At four o'clock the patience of most of the corporators in the hall was evidently exhausted, and Mr. Barrow, the secretary, having, at the same time, informed the meeting that there was no chance of getting a quorum after all, the chairman had at last to adjourn the meeting till Friday next. The following members were present :—Colonel Merewether, Mr. Geary, Lieut.-Colonel Portman, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Peterson, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. M. N. Banajee, Drs. Underwood, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and R. N. Khory, Messrs. K. N. Servai, Byramjee N. Servai, E. B. Carroll, George Cotton, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, M. H. Khan, Bomonjee P. Master, Tribhovandas M. Nathoobhoy, and Cursondas Vullubdas.

WE hear that Dr. Davidson, Superintendent of Mahableshwar, goes home in the next mail-steamer on three months' leave.

THE want of rain is very much felt in Berar. Our correspondent writes that should the present dry weather continue, much injury will be done to the crops. The heat, he adds, is unbearable.

IT is said that, in the event of Colonel Smyth C.E., being transferred to British Burmah, Mr. Ellis, M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, and who completed the waterworks at Jubbulpore, will be the next Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad, P. W. D., and Secretary to the Resident in the P. W. D.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—Surgeon-Major Aitchison, the Sanitary Commissioner, Berar, is doing his best to introduce indigenous plants for medicinal purposes in the province, and so far his efforts have been very successful. There are many medicinal plants in the districts which are considered almost as good as "European medicine." For instance, the "red pills" are said to be an infallible specific for the "Berar fever." The *bail ghotis*, as they are called, I hear, have been largely distributed in the Buldana District by the Civil Surgeon, and the result is most satisfactory. It was time something were done to allay the fever.

INTIMATION has been received in Berar that a company of the 5th Infantry H. C. at Ellichpore with a detachment of the Berar Police are to "hunt up" the notorious Tantia, who, it is said, is quietly "doing" the Melghat and its suburbs. "It is a great shame," writes an indignant correspondent, "that this outlaw should be so near, and yet so far from the hands of justice."

COLONEL HUGH C. MENZIES, Deputy Commissioner, Buldana District, has proceeded on sick leave for three months to Europe to recruit his health. Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Assistant Commissioner, will officiate during his absence.

TIGER accidents are becoming alarmingly frequent at Goa. Three cases have been reported during the last fortnight. In the first instance a boy was devoured by a tiger at Calem. A woman from Orgaum was snatched off from her bed-where she was sleeping, and made a meal of, after having been carried to the neighbouring jungle. A man named Mancel da Costa, of Naveim, was attacked while travelling in company with several other men. The tiger seized and ran off with him, but on the man's companions shouting and making a noise the beast dropped him. The man received some severe injuries.

MR. F. R. HOGG, Director-General of the Post Office, who was generally believed to have left India for good, will return to his post in November next.

THE shares of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, which, a few months ago, were quoted on the London share lists at from 18 to 20 discount, are now within a fraction of par. The line, which is entirely a private enterprise, is doing well—exceptionally well for a new line—and, says the *Pioneer*, promises to do better.

THE Raja of Chamba is reported to be seriously ill.

WHEN the last mail left home the question of Sir Charles Turner's successor in the Chief Justiceship of Madras was still undecided. It was known that Mr. Justice Wilson, of the Calcutta Bench, was recommended by Mr. Grant Duff, though Mr. Justice Cunningham was most talked about in connection with the post in India Office circles. The idea there seemed to be that Mr. Wilson would stand fast in waiting for the future Chief Justiceship of Bengal, for which he is believed to be designated.

THE *Madras Mail*, referring to the appointment, for the second time, of Mr. Justice Kernan, Q. C., to act as Chief Justice of Madras, says :—"He is sixty-six years of age, and his judicial capacity is as excellent as ever it was. The change of Ministry will, we fear, deprive him of the honour, to which he has long handed strong claims, of permanently succeeding Sir Charles Turner. He is a Liberal, and was appointed to the Madras Bench during Mr. Gladstone's first Premiership, partly, it is said, in recognition of important services rendered to the Liberal cause in Dublin. The Conservatives are so rarely in office that they cannot afford to make a present to the other side of any good thing when it is in their gift. The Chief Justiceship of Madras, with its Rs. 5,000 a month, and £1,500 a year pension to follow, will not go a-begging among members of the home bar who claim to be ardent Conservatives. There is a little crowd of Conservative barristers in Parliament, to several of whom in these dull commercial times the appointment must offer strong attractions. . . . Lord Randolph Churchill will not find it necessary to invite applications for this first considerable appointment in his gift.

AN up country paper suggests that experiments should be made with the object of acclimatising the American whitefish in India. It is good to eat, multiplies rapidly, and grows to a large size. Into England the National Fish Culture Association have introduced whitefish with great success. The spawn was incubated at South Kensington in March last year, and the fry subsequently transferred to ponds at Delaford, where they have thriven remarkably well ever since.

IT appears that in Colombo natives can join the Volunteers, but the regiment is divided into companies composed respectively of European Burghers or Eurasians, and natives, such as Malays, Madrassis, and Tamils, some of these latter being natives of the city of Madras. It appears, however, that there are hardly any Singalese Volunteers, as they have an objection to wearing uniform.

GENERAL THATCHER, a retired officer of the Bombay Army, having been lately robbed at one of the Madras hotels of jewellery valued at Rs. 1,300, Colonel Guthrie, the Commissioner of Police, has issued the following order :—"More vigilance on the part of night beatmen and patrols is absolutely necessary to check the growing frequency of thefts from hotels and private houses, and known depredators require close watching, at night particularly." It may be doubted whether such an order by itself is likely to produce an accession of vigilance.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Lisbon stating that Senhor Serpa Pinto, the well-known Portuguese African explorer, is lying dangerously ill at Ibo.

THE correspondent of the *Englishman* with the Boundary Commission telegraphs that the fortification of Herat is being rapidly pushed on.

THE Madras Government appears to have calculated that, under the recent order of the Government of India for the reduction of expenditure of all sorts, Rs. 13,17,186 can be saved under the heading of Imperial, and Rs. 11,44,207 under the heading of Provincial, expenditure. Perhaps even a larger sum than this may yet be saved, for the Government has reminded all heads of departments that the orders in regard to the reduction of expenditure not absolutely necessary in the interests of the public service still hold good, and that the fact of an officer not being required to surrender any part of his budget grant will not warrant his working up to the sanctioned allotment unless absolutely compelled.

A STATEMENT was recently made that Miss Avabai Bhownaggri was the first Indian young lady who had passed in the Cambridge Local Examination. This, we are told by a Calcutta paper, is not quite correct. Two years ago, Miss Mabel Banerjee, aged 14, of purely Indian parentage—daughter of Mr. C. N. Banerjee, barrister-at-law, at present magistrate in charge of the Sub-Division of Behar, and grand-daughter of the venerable missionary, the Rev. H. H. Sandel, of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta,—appeared for the same examination, and passed most creditably in scripture, mathematics, history, and English. Miss Banerjee thus appears to have been the first Indian young lady, and Miss Bhownaggri the second—out first amongst the Parsees—to pass this examination.

THE popular ignorance upon questions affecting the distant possessions of the Empire is proverbial, but the Londen correspondent of an up-country contemporary declares that there if were a few more politicians of the stamp of Mr. Howard Vincent the people would be better informed. At a meeting which he addressed at Sneffield, Mr. Howard Vincent caused to be distributed to every one who entered the meeting a neatly-executed map of the world on Mercator's Projection with the possessions of Great Britain coloured in red, to show the extent of the same. On the back of the map were printed the words :—

"I trust that the day is not far distant when the entire British Empire, with its eight million square miles of territory, its three hundred million inhabitants, its twelve thousand millions sterling of wealth, its two hundred and sixty millions of yearly public revenue, its eight hundred thousand free soldiers—'circling the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England'—its thirty thousand ships boarding the trade of the world, may be joined together for all time in one Great Imperial Federation. Let all lovers of our common country, whatever station they fill, wherever they may be, labour assiduously, and to the utmost extent of their influence, to bring about this glorious union of the whole of the British possessions in one vast community for the preservation of internal liberty and the extension of commerce. The British people, equal then in national privileges, will be all-powerful in their patriotism—God save the Queen.

"C. E. HOWARD VINCENT."

THE funeral of Victor Hugo went off well. As the *Daily News'* reporter felicitously observes, "no funeral has ever been as satisfactory to those witnessing and those taking part in it." A home paper hopes those taking part in it enjoyed the affair. The witnesses certainly did. "It was a gigantic holiday," the paper adds, "and was kept with universal heartiness. There was not much mourning among the crowds, though no doubt there was a general desire to show respect to the memory of a great man. But the sight-seeing feeling overmastered all others. Everybody wanted to see the show; and the occasion of the show was nearly as completely forgotten as at some others which have been arranged nearer home. When a particularly tasteful mark of grief was carried in the procession, the mob cheered; when they saw something that struck them as shabby, they jeered and joked. Everywhere were eating, drinking, smoking, and chaffing. Not of course that the Communard is crushed or extinct in Paris. He is very willing and anxious to begin the row. But he was not yet quite ready to start; and, as the Government had for once laid their plans properly, had 40,000 troops and twenty ambulances at hand, he thought it advisable not to be butchered in order to break up a bourgeois holiday this time."

INTELLIGENCE from Constantinople states that Hassan Fehmy Pasha has not been received by the Sultan since his return from London. This circumstance has given rise to the report that Earl Granville, prior to Hassan Fehmy's departure, made a communication to him for the Sultan, based upon the Cyprus Convention, recommending the introduction of internal reforms in Turkey.

MR. TARRING, Assistant Judge and Vice-Consul at Constantinople, who recently left for Bagdad to try a case of murder against some British Indian subjects at that place, has sentenced the prisoners to death.

THE city of Philadelphia is now the leading seat of the carpet manufacture in the United States, if not of the world. A recent report shows that it turns out almost every grade known to the trade, from the cheap and coarse rag-carpet to the high-priced and delicately-wrought velvet fabric. The growth of the industry has been very rapid. At the present time the total number of establishments engaged in the production of carpets, mats, and rugs in Philadelphia is 336, with a capital of $10,232,675, employing, when running full time, 11,308 hands, who received for wages last year $4,628,059. The value of the material used amounted to $11,706,893, producing 32,536,180 yards of carpets, and nearly 2,000,000 mats and rugs. There are 6,354 looms in the city, of which 3,872 are worked by hand, and 2,482 are run by steam. Of the hand looms, 1,567 are engaged in the manufacture of rugs and mats, and 2,305 are employed on in-grain carpets. Of the power looms, 1,700 are devoted to the production of extra supers and 3 ply carpets, while 722 are engaged on tapestry, Brussels, Wilton, and other superior qualities.

THE Hydrographic Bureau of Washington published lately the following results of a series of observations carried out in order to determine the length, depth, and duration of ocean waves. The longest wave hitherto observed is said to have had a length of half-a-mile, and to have spent itself in 23 seconds. During storms in the North Atlantic waves sometimes extend to a length of 600 and 900 feet, and last from 10 to 11 seconds. The most careful measurements of the height of waves give from 44 to 48 feet as an extreme limit; the average height of great waves is about 30 feet. Of course these measurements refer to ordinary marine action, and do not relate to earthquake action or other exceptional agencies.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL J. O MAYNE, R. E., Chief Engineer, 1st Class, N.-W. P. and Oudh, retires from the service on the 16th proximo, the date on which he will become fifty-five years of age.

CAPTAIN W. G. C. JOHNSTONE, the permanent 2nd-in-Command, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed officiating Commandant 5th Infantry H. C., at Ellichpore.

MAJOR SELFE, R. A., who has just been promoted, has vacated his appointment as Commandant No. 4 Battery, and proceeded to Quetta.

LIEUTENANT SHEWEN, 4th Infantry H. C., at Bolarum, has passed the Lower Standard in Persian.

CAPTAIN GOODSON ADYE, 3rd Cavalry H. C., has proceeded on sick furlough.

MAJOR COMMINS, 2nd-in-Command 4th Cavalry H. C., who proceeded as Transport Officer to Suakim, has returned from the Soudan.

THE steamer Scindia, which sailed from Suakim on the 25th instant, is expected to arrive here on or about the 5th proximo with 4 officers, 11 others, and 1,144 native followers of the railway labourers corps, under the command of Captain Constable.

IN accordance with instructions from Army Head-Quarters Brigadier General C. S. Heathcote C. B., took over the command of the Bombay District yesterday. A salute of nine guns was fired from the Saluting Battery.

THE statement made on the strength of "intelligence received from the Horse Guards" that the 1st Army Corps is to be moved to Peshin in September next is scornfully contradicted.

DOCTORS IN THE SOUDAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have quoted in your valuable paper a paragraph from an Indian medical contemporary, containing, unfortunately, no less than two erroneous statements in connection with the fight at Mac-Neill's zareba near Suakim. The Indian medical paper stated, first, that Dr. Thompson was the medical officer of H. M.'s 23th, N. I. (I believe he was attached to it), and totally omits to mention the name of my friend Surgeon Barnes, who is the medical officer of the 23th and was in the thick of the fight, as I have no doubt was also Dr. Thompson.

There is another error which implies that Surgeon-Major Boustead was at the zareba. He told me himself when I was at Suakim (whence I have just returned), that he was not on duty that day, although he was present at the fight at Hashesh, some days previously.

The omission of Dr. Barnes' name is a sufficient injustice to a young officer to authorise my begging you to publish this rectification.

June 26. JUSTICE.

THE BELL-RINGING AT SONAPORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's issue I find a letter signed "Dynamitard," making several uncalled-for remarks regarding the bell at the new Roman Catholic Cemetery Church at Sonapore. Being one of the subscribers to the erection of the said bell, I beg to say that the statements made in that letter are incorrect and misleading. Your correspondent evidently labours under a hallucination when he says that the bell is being rung every day at 5-30 a.m. As I am living just next door to the church, I am better able than "Dynamitard," to speak on the point. The bell is not rung at 5-30 a.m. every day, but at 7 p.m., and only once a week, that is, on Sundays, at 6 a. m. As for the manner in which it is handled by the clerk of the church, though it may be trying to the auricular nerves of "Dynamitard," the clerk merely follows the example of his elder of the vicinity.

Sonapore, June 26. SLEEPER.

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' RELIEF FUND.

VARIOUS small subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 11, have been paid to the Speke Hall fund through Messrs. Green and Read.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening, and the offertories will be devoted to the Shipwrecked Mariners, Relief Fund.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of contributions from the following gentlemen :—

Names of Contributor.	How to be applied. Seraglio.	Speke Hall.	General.	Total amount.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ruttonjee Bomonjee, Esq.	25	..	..	25
A friend (through Do)	30	..	..	30
Charles Beard, Esq	20	..	..	20
J W	20	..	10	30
Messrs J Greaves, Cotton & Co	50	..	..	50
John Dawson	10	..	..	10
Captain St. pheus s Altmore	10	..	..	10
Captain Macmaster, s s Sierra Morena	10	..	..	10
G org s Ormiston, Esq	..	..	100	100
The Hon. Jamsetjee Scott	..	..	50	50
G F M Grant, Esq	..	..	25	25
Major Heaviside	16	..	..	16
Treasurer, Committee of Lascars' Sick and Poor Fund	..	150	..	150
C P Copper, Esq	..	..	50	50
Sir Albert Sassoon, Esq	..	..	25	25
W G Corke, Esq	..	..	10	10
R V Reid, Esq	..	..	25	25
The Hon. Mr F Latham	..	..	100	100
J C Deane, Esq	10	5	..	15
J W	..	..	15	15
Darashaw Soratjee, Esq	..	5	..	5
L Rivett-Carnac, Esq	..	..	20	20
Col H Pottinger, C.S.I	10	10	..	20
The Hon. M Melville, C.S.I	50	..	..	50
Capt C S Shephard, A D C, to H E the Commander-in-Chief	..	..	25	25
D Joiley, Esq	..	..	10	10
M s A P Raiji	..	..	30	30
Mrs H Poonjiah	10	..	..	10
Richard Watson	..	10	..	10
Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee D Wadia	15	..	..	15
A P Esq	..	5	..	5
Col Bonus, Do	..	..	10	10
Brigadier-General A Littleton Annesley, C.B.	..	..	50	50
Ardasheer B Massani, Esq	..	..	5	5
Capt G Merello, sub-scribed by officers and crew of s s Raffaello Rubattino	..	59	..	59
Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia	..	..	10	10
Capt Kenneth Macaulay	..	..	20	20
Capt and Mrs Macdonald	..	..	30	30
Friends (though Capt Macaulay)	..	..	32	32
The Hon. Mr S D S assoon	..	..	100	100
Major Wild	..	..	5	5
O C (through Douglas Bonnett, Esq)	..	5	..	5
Douglas Bonnett, Esq	..	5	..	5
H G (through W H Wicker, Esq	..	..	20	20
G Auchinleck Surg Gl, Kirkee	..	..	50	50
A S Bulkley, esq	..	..	10	10
J W	..	..	10	10
Dr A N Hojel	..	50	..	50
J R K Johnson, Esq	..	..	50	50
Through Colonel Rivett Carnac—				
Col Adam	10	..	..	10
The Hon A E H ardinge, C.B	50	..	..	50
Lieut-Col Rivett-Carnac	10	..	..	10
Col Wardrop	10	..	..	10
Col Bor odaile	10	..	..	10
The Hon. A. S. Harding, A.D.C.	10	..	..	10
J M S	..	..	25	25
Chas Brown, Esq	..	..	10	10
The Members, Lodge Rising Sun (through Pestonjee N Wadia, Esq	..	..	30	30
A Yeats, Esq	..	..	20	20
Khuljee Merwanjee Dubash, Esq	..	..	15	15
J C C. Dess	..	..	100	100
Col Forbes Poona, (through Col Rivett Carnac	10	..	..	10
Sir W Wedderburn, Bart	..	..	100	100
G M	..	..	50	50
Through Captain R Dixon—				
Capt Black, s s Rajpootana	..	10	..	10
H H Taylor, C O s s Rajpootana	..	10	..	10
E M Barrett, 2nd O s s Rajpootana	..	5	..	5
W B Scoones, 3rd O s s Rajpootana	..	5	..	5
H Stokes, 2nd Engr s s Rajpootana	..	10	..	10
W Paterson, 3rd Engr s s Rajpootana	..	5	..	5
J Hunter, 4th Engr s s Rajpootana	..	5	..	5
F J Griffin, Clerk s s Rajpootana	..	3	..	3
J Hines, Gun er, s s Rajpootana	..	3	..	3
H Paterson, Gunner s s Rajpootana	..	3	..	3
Sundry, do. do. do. do.	..	25	..	25
W Clerke, Esq	..	..	10	10
Dossabhoy Framjee Esq. Col	..	..	..	..
Total ..... Rs.	501	357	1,397	2,255

A PLEA FOR PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.—I.

BY SIMPLEX.

THE question of a permanent settlement of the land revenue in India has been under discussion now for a great number of years. Roughly speaking, the controversy on the subject may be said to have commenced in connection with Lord Cornwallis' great experiment in Bengal; and it has been continued at intervals from that time to this. The unfortunate results of the permanent settlement in Bengal have, it is feared, seriously prejudiced the consideration of the abstract question whether the permanent settlement of the State revenue from land is, under ordinary circumstances, desirable. The East India Company virtually sanctioned the question, and declined to allow the extension of the permanent settlement to the ceded and conquered provinces in 1826; but notwithstanding this refusal, it would seem that there has always been a small, but very influential, official minority which contended that the main principle of Lord Cornwallis' settlement was thoroughly sound, and who advocated as a measure of large and enlightened policy the expediency of extending the benefits of a permanent settlement to other parts of the empire.

The last phase of this controversy may be said, in general terms, to have commenced with the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown in 1858, and the discussion has been continued at intervals of greater or less duration from that time to this.

The official correspondence shows that the principle of a permanent settlement was in 1862 formally affirmed by Her Majesty's Government in Sir Charles Wood's despatch No. 14 (Revenue) of 1862. On that occasion Sir John Lawrence, then a member of the Council of India, lent the weight of his great name and unrivalled personal experience to support the policy of Government. The same policy was advocated in the North-West Provinces by Mr. Drummond, the Lieutenant-Governor, in 1866, and by Mr. Inglis and Sir William Muir, Lieutenant-Governor, in 1871. It was further supported by the Madras Government in 1868, and again very forcibly by Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, in 1874. The principle of a permanent settlement again was strongly advocated by Sir Louis Mallet, Permanent Secretary of State for India, in 1875, and more recently by Sir James Caird, K.C.B., a prominent member of the Famine Commission, in 1879. Amongst local Bombay officials Sir George Wingate, the *Sarpanch* of the Bombay Revenue and Settlement Department, at one time warmly supported the principle of a permanent settlement, and in more recent times Sir Alexander Grant and Sir William Wedderburn, of the Bombay Civil Service, have both pleaded strongly in favour of permanently settling the State dues from land. The measure is advocated almost without exception by the whole native press of Western India, and educated native opinion appears to be unanimous on the subject.

But the general attitude of the Government of India has not been favourable to the proposal; they have pointed out from time to time the various limitations and difficulties that surrounded the whole subject. In 1864 and 1865 they sent home letters discussing what estates were to be considered ripe for the permanent settlement contemplated by Sir Charles Wood's Government. In 1871 Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Strachey and Lord Mayo expressed grave doubt as to the wisdom of a permanent cash settlement; but were on the whole inclined, with some hesitation, to accept the Madras proposal of a permanent settlement in kind. Lord Northbrook's Government found that while there was much difference of opinion as to the general expediency of a permanent settlement, the measure was at the time desired by no local Government except Madras. In 1880 Lord Lytton's Government, in reviewing Mr. (afterwards Sir) James Caird's report on the Condition of India, expressed themselves very doubtfully on the subject, and did not at all encourage the view that permanent settlement was expedient. The personal views of the Viceroys on this important subject may be thus briefly stated. Lord Lawrence, as is clear from his minute in Council on the proposals of 1862, was substantially in favour of the measure. Lord Mayo was inclined to accept the principle advocated by the Madras Government in 1863-69. Lord Northbrook was doubtful, and gave no certain sign. Lord Lytton was more impressed with the difficulties and uncertainties which surrounded the whole subject than by the advantages that it offered. With the appointment of Lord Ripon the controversy appears to have entered on what must be regarded as a new phase; and the proposals formulated in despatch No. 17 (Revenue) of 17th October, 1882, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State appear to mark a definitely new departure. These proposals will be considered in some detail hereafter.

From this brief and very imperfect review of the main points in the history of the controversy it seems to be quite clear that there is, and always has been, an influential minority of high officials who clearly recognise that a permanent settlement in some shape or another is highly desirable on general grounds of broad and liberal statesmanship. This official minority is, as has been stated, strongly supported by educated native opinion in this Presidency; and there are clear indications that the question is one of increasing public interest, and demands more attention than has yet been given.

It is for Bombay a very noteworthy fact that Sir George Wingate in his earlier days expressed himself strongly in favour of a permanent settlement. The following extracts from the correspondence relating to the settlement of the Madha and Mohol talukas of the Sholapore district in 1839 make this point very clear. Lieutenant Davidson, in submitting to Captain Wingate in 1838 a report on the proposed assessment of Mohol taluka, said, "The happy results to be expected from the introduction of a light and equitable land-tax will be sadly neutralised, unless it be made in some degree, if not altogether, permanent. The grand object is to impart to the cultivator a feeling of security against the inroads of subordinate authority, such as hitherto in the measure of his improvements." Government Selection No. C. L., p. 83. Lieutenant Wingate, in forwarding Lieutenant Davidson's report, wrote on this subject :—"Although convinced of the superiority of a permanent over every other description of settlement for this country, yet as there is great difference of opinion on the subject, I do not press its adoption in the case of these districts." p. 66. The Government of Bombay, in passing orders on these reports, wrote :—"The Revenue Commissioner ; "Lieutenant Wingate advocates, as he did in Indapur, permanency, and Lieutenant Davidson supports the same view; but under the impression that the measure would not, for various reasons, be acceded to, they so far modify their opinion as to recommend that leases for twenty-one years at least be granted, and in this recommendation you concur. In my letter to your address of the 31st December last, No. 4739, Government stated fully the grounds on which it declined to sanction for Indapur a permanent settlement, or one for a very long term of years. Lieutenant Wingate justly ascribes the disinclination of Government to accede to his proposition to doubt of the solidity of the principles of the settlement and the permanency of its beneficial results, rather than to any disbelief of the real superiority of long leases and permanent settlements over those of very limited duration." p. 103.

Whatever may be thought of the grounds assigned for refusing to make permanent Lieutenant Wingate's settlements in 1839, the same plea can hardly be advanced now without casting serious discredit on the revised survey and settlement system afterwards introduced by Captain Wingate, and described in the well-known joint report of 1847. The extracts quoted are believed to be of special importance in view of the fact that Captain Wingate is usually claimed as the chief advocate and supporter of the Bombay system of periodical settlements. His well-known views on the revision settlement of Indapur in 1868 give some ground for thinking that he had in his later years changed to some extent his opinion on the subject of permanent settlements; and the abnormal and marvellous rise of prices from 1862 to 1866 may well have induced him to modify his earlier views, and undoubtedly discredited at the time any proposal to extend to Bombay Sir Charles Wood's proposals. But although the Bombay Government cannot, under the circumstances, be blamed for adhering to the plan of periodical settlements, it is quite clear that they were guided at the time far more by the prospects of immediate gain than by any wide or statesmanlike conception of land policy. The general argument in favour of permanent settlement was, in fact, just as strong in 1869 as in 1839; but the extension of the railway system in Western India and the American war amongst other causes had so profoundly affected local prices for the time that the policy of permanent settlement had really no chance of hearing when the original settlements fell in.

The chief objection which is now commonly raised to the policy of a permanent settlement proceeds mainly on the assumption that it cannot be carried out without causing prospective loss to Government. Mr. Pedder writes as follows in a note entitled "Leading points regarding revision settlements," dated 1874 :—"I myself hold very strongly the theory of the Bombay settlements as opposed to that of a permanent settlement. If appears to me essential for the good financial administration of India that the State revenue from land shall rise in some proportion to the natural 'unearned increment' of rent which occurs in all progressive States, and no one can study the discussions on this subject which are now going on in England without perceiving that modern economists all admit this theory, though it is also generally admitted that in Great Britain the State has parted with its claim to participate in this increase, which is not the case in the Bombay Presidency; but, then, it is equally clear that the increase of State revenue should not at any rate exceed the rates of the natural increment of rent. Now, an increase of 25 per cent. at the close of each 30 years' settlement amounts to an increase of more than 90 per cent. in a century. I doubt if the natural increment of rent will be in a greater ratio than this. I have not been able to find in any book to which I have access an estimate of the ratio of the increase in the agricultural rents in Great Britain, but I should doubt if they have trebled in the last century; and this includes the large increase due to improvements which our survey law wisely excludes from consideration in deciding on enhancements of State assessment."

Mr. Pedder's view, as expressed in this extract, appears to be substantially the same as that of other opponents of the principle of a permanent settlement. He did not see how such a settlement could possibly be introduced without causing prospective loss to Government, and without causing other complications which are briefly and generally referred to in the following extract from another note by Mr. Pedder :—"It may of course be said that the legitimate conclusion of this argument is that the cultivators should be altogether freed from liability to assessment, or that the assessment should be permanently fixed. I do not think so. Other sets of considerations come in here, too long for me to deal with, but which I may just indicate. One set of questions regards the State, whether it is for the interest of all classes to part with the rent of land now belonging to the State as a source of revenue. Another regards the cultivating classes themselves, whether if the State make them a present of this rent, they would be able to retain it and to add it to their means of subsistence; whether the right to buy it would not pass into the hands of other classes; if so, of what character these classes would be; and what is likely to be the nature of their relations with their tenants and with the land; and whether a rack rent levied by private landlords would not be more burdensome than a moderate rent charge levied by the State." Note by Mr. W. G. Pedder on the experiments made to ascertain the average value of the produce of different sorts of land. See Deccan Riots Commission Blue book, p. 145-142.

If a permanent settlement cannot be effected without causing to Government serious financial loss, there would seem to be abundant reason for the opposition which has hitherto been shown. But why is it necessary that there should be any loss at all? A permanent settlement, for instance, in kind, on the principle recommended by the Madras Government, is apparently fully calculated to protect the legitimate interests of the State; and this principle has received, as has been shown, the support of some of the highest authorities in the Indian Government. By guaranteeing a permanent settlement fixed in kind, in the corn staple of each district, and commutable into money at the current prices of the day, no undue loss to the State need be apprehended. The settled quantity of grain would, according to the Madras scheme, be permanently fixed, but the commutation rate and consequently the cash assessment might be altered every thirty years in proportion to permanent alterations of prices. The essential difference between a permanent settlement of this kind and the periodical settlements now in fashion is, that under the present system the amount of cash enhancement is left to the absolute discretion of the Settlement Department and of Government. Under the proposed system this discretion would be materially abridged, and enhancements could only take place when prices could be shown to have permanently risen.

It is, I think, a noteworthy circumstance that both in 1794 and in 1862 the abstract expediency of a permanent settlement has been affirmed with no uncertain sound by the highest authorities of H. M.'s Government in England. Sir Charles Wood was as much impressed as Lord Cornwallis (a) with the political advantages

the Town Hall to the citizens. He omitted to mention the little circumstance that they had already gone to Government (laughter), and had as an answer that they might have a portion of the money, but not the whole sum (two and-a-half lakhs) to begin with. Then they would have to put their hands in their pockets and construct the Municipa Buildings, which would make the total expenditure about six lakhs—scarcely an economical mode of conducting business. A long list of virtuous Governors had been given by Dr. Peterson whose statues stand in that hall (Dr. Peterson : Not Governors), but he stopped short at that Governor whose statue will be there in a week or two, Sir Richard Temple. (Laughter, and Hear, hear.) It was in the recollection of all that Government had refused forever seven acres for the hall, and in matters of very great importance. He understood that Dr. Peterson defended this practice of Government; but in the future a crisis might arise when the Government, regarding public speaking as ill-considered, might shut close the doors of the Town Hall. However, it had already been decided not to accept, under the onerous conditions imposed, that portion of the hall which the Government were willing to sell, and indeed it would be quite insufficient for Municipal purposes. The objection was raised that the hall designed in connexion with the Municipal Buildings was of insufficient size; he would not oppose any amendment for its enlargement. But a small hall was better than no hall at all, and if there had been such a hall as was now contemplated in existence at the time of the last famine the whole policy of Government would have been changed from the very beginning. It was the desire of the public to hold a meeting at that time to resist and to combat the fatal and most unfortunate theory which was officially maintained, that there was no famine. (Hear, hear.) The Government found they could not hold the meeting in the Town Hall, and no meeting elsewhere in the city was possible. This was a matter of which he was personally cognisant. Had there been a Municipal Hall, the meeting would have been held there which was later on held in Madras, when the whole country became aroused and Government took action. If the Corporation rejected the hall, they would alter the whole scheme that had been before the Corporation and the public for the last ten years. He hoped the hall would be included and the design accepted in its entirety. The actual saving from half measures like these hinted at would be quite infinitesimal in a work of the kind. It would be a mistake to spoil an undertaking entered into with great deliberation, and carried through with a certain tenacity of purpose, simply to save a small sum. It was not possible to cut down the total expenditure to five lakhs, as Dr. Peterson fondly imagined. Mr. Geary confessed to some sympathy with the Municipal Commissioner when he said that if the Corporation had to begin again it might be as well not to build the offices and hall. But seeing that they had already undertaken a large expenditure, that they had pestered the Government with negotiations about the site, and after a long diplomatic controversy had induced them to give the land for one-half its usual price, that they had invited the ex-Viceroy to come down and lay the foundation stone, and had got the Governor to thank him for doing so, they would cut a very ridiculous figure before the community and the world—so far as it concerned itself with their affairs (Dr. Peterson : Hear, hear) if the Corporation were to say :—" We are afraid of the expense and will not have any hall or building at all." He would give the Corporation the opinion of a statesman whose views on this subject were surely worth having in the course of his address when laying the foundation stone of the building, Lord Ripon said : "I rejoice to have taken a part in the ceremony of to-day, and to have borne my share in laying the first stone of the new Municipal Buildings of this great and important city. In all countries in which municipal institutions have flourished, as in Italy, in Flanders, in the Middle Ages, Municipal Buildings have invariably formed one of the most important architectural features of the cities in which they have been erected, and so it ought to be here in India, where I anticipate for municipal institutions a great and brilliant future; and it is right that the great importance of these institutions should be marked by the character of the buildings which are devoted to their objects. And, certainly, if that ought to be the case in other parts of India, more especially should it be here in Bombay—in this city, so rich in beautiful specimens of architecture. I am very glad indeed, therefore, to have had the opportunity, at your request of taking a part in to-day's ceremonies." At the conclusion o that address, the Governor said he had been requested by the chairman of the Corporation to tender to Lord Ripon "their heartfelt thanks for the service you have done in laying the foundation stone of their new Municipal Hall." Surely, continued Mr. Geary, they were not now going to throw the whole thing back into darkness. They had committed themselves to the erection of new Municipal Buildings, they had in 1881 pledged themselves to a hall as an essential part of the whole design, and he trusted they would not on the spur of a motion, made very much in haphazard manner or reject the undertaking. (Hear, hear and applause.)

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried by a majority of 18 to 14. On becoming the substantive proposition, 17 voted in its favour with 13 against.

The Corporation then adjourned.

TRIAL TRIPS OF ARMED CRUISERS.

THE *China Mail* gives an account of the trial trip of the steamer Rosetta, recently chartered by the British Government, which took place from Hongkong on the 19th inst. Captain Brady was in charge of the navigation of the ship, and there were also present on the bridge the greater part of the day, besides Commodore Morant, Lieutenant Farquhar, late commander of the Vigilant, and Lieutenant Rawton, Navigating Lieutenant, also of the Vigilant. Every preparation had been made to test the steamer's powers of speed, and the trial proved highly satisfactory in every way, the rate attained being higher than she has ever yet recorded. Her engines are compound inverted vertical direct acting, and are nominally of 750 horse power, with an indicated power of 3,700, and yesterday they developed an average speed of over fourteen and a half knots per hour. When the Rosetta came within sight of the Gap Rock, preparations were made by the gunners to annihilate an imaginary enemy. Guns were run out, and when the ship came abreast of the target, a small, barren and inhospitable looking rock, from 100 to 150 feet high at its summit, Lieut. Farquhar, who, it is said, will take command of the Rosetta should she ever be sent on war duty, assumed the direction of operations. Firing was commenced from the gun on the forecastle, a 40 pr., with blank cartridge. Then followed the two 64 prs., placed on the port side of the main deck, between the forecastle and the bridge, and lastly the 20 pr. and 40 pr. breechloaders, on the upper deck, aft, also with blank cartridge. Ball cartridge was then used, several rounds being fired from each gun. All the shots took effect, but most of them were aimed too high to have struck a ship. One shot, however, struck the rock fair between wind and water, and would undoubtedly have materially injured the enemy had it been a ship instead of a rock. A Brisk fusillade was kept up from a Nordenfeldt machine gun, mounted on the deck-house on the upper deck, aft, and the firing from this, under the orders of Lieut. Christian, was excellent. The Rosetta was afterwards turned round, and similar practice was engaged in from the starboard side, the guns being exactly the same in size and number as those on the port side. For a time the shots were wide of the mark, owing to the difficulty of finding the range. Latterly, however, better firing was done. Altogether the firing lasted about an hour and a half. It proved highly interesting to the spectators, and was no doubt instructive to the officers and men. It is worthy of note that even when the heaviest guns were being fired, there was not the slightest vibration felt either on the spar deck or main deck. Part of the ring of the breech of one of the 20 pr. breechloading guns was torn away when the first round was fired, and the gun was thus incapacitated. Whether this was due to the gun or not, we cannot say, but it is fortunate that the damage was not greater. The guns were worked by men from the Audacious, Albatross, and Vigilant.

The chartered transport Pembroke Castle, Captain Harrison, now transformed into an armed cruiser, made a trial trip in her new capacity on 23rd May. The armament supplied to the Pembroke Castle consists of one 6½ ton and one 5 inch muzzle-loader on the main deck amidships, two sixty-four pounders on the quarter-deck, aft, and two on main fore deck, two 20 pounder breech loaders aft, and one 40 pounder breech-loader on the forecastle head besides two machine guns fixed on the after bridge in such a position as to sweep both sides of the vessel to prevent any small craft approaching. The vessel left her moorings about 9-30 a.m. with a large party of guests on board, which included their Excellencies Sir George Bowen and General Cameron, a number of officers of the Garrison and members of the Legislative Council, &c. Captain Harrison, the commander of the Pembroke Castle, navigated the vessel, Commander Hotham, of H. M. S. Midge commanding the naval detachment on board, which consisted principally of blue-jackets from the Midge and Sapphire. Commodore Morant was in command in chief, and acted as host for the occasion. The Pembroke Castle proceeded to the Cape Rock, the same course as that taken by the S. S. Rosetta on her trial trip on the 19th inst., and upon her arrival there ran out her guns and started gunnery exercises. After firing a few rounds of blank ammunition, the range was found by a few shots from the machine guns, and then shell practice was commenced from the 6½ pounders, 20 and 40-pounder breech-loaders, and the 6½ ton gun. Three Palliser shells were fired from the latter, very good practice being made. The shells from the 64-pounders were also very well placed, but the shooting from the 20-pounder breech-loaders was not so good. The ranges varied from 1,200 to 1,500 yards. After the gunnery practice was finished the Pembroke Castle steamed back to the harbour, succeeding in working up to a speed of about fourteen knots an hour. No vibration or inconvenience was felt on board at the discharge of the heaviest gun carried by the vessel, and the results of the trial generally may be considered eminently satisfactory.

THE SNAIL REMEDY FOR ECZEMA.

IF never rains but it pours. The merits of the snail as an article of food having been recently expatiated on by Mr. Holt, the Rev. Francis Barnes came forward to sing the good qualities of the land winkle of our hedgerows as a plaister or external application for eruptions of the skin. Some years ago, when Mr. Barnes was suffering from a severe attack of eczema, he was walking at nightfall in his garden. His leg was burning, and his eye suddenly fell upon a snail, and the snail looked so cool—snails take no violent exercise—and Mr. Barne's friend's methodical movement suggested to the observer one of those happy thoughts, the momentary inspiration of genius which it is never well to slight. In an instant he seized the snail, and rubbed it well on the itching part. The result was immediate relief, and not the creepy, crawling sensation prejudiced persons might anticipate. Encouraged thus, Mr. Barnes hunted up two or three relatives of his little friend, and, determining to get at the kernel of the matter, stripped off their shells and applied the housesless slugs to the eczema in such a way that their essential juices should, as he put it, "dry in." That night he slept in perfect ease. In a day or two his eczema was gone. Not wishing to selfishly keep his discovery to himself, he communicated it to a contemporary. In a matter of such real importance to sufferers humanity it is a good thing to multiply evidence. And we are enabled to do this. Mr. H. D. Rawlings, the head of the famous Nassau Street firm, writes to us to corroborate Mr. Barnes's experience. He has tried the snail as a remedy for eczema. And found "instant relief and a rapid cure." His letter speaks for itself. His name is a guarantee that he has not written hastily or without thorough proof of the value of this much-despised creature. We have no doubt that the publicity he has given to his own case will call general attention to the valuable discovery, for such it seems to be.—*Morning Advertiser.*

MR. RUSKIN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, reviewing Mr. Ruskin's autobiography, writes :—Of the customary genealogical introduction, Mr. Ruskin's autobiography contains fortunately very little. "Who am I, do you ask?" he wrote some years ago. "My mother was a sailor's daughter, so please you; one of my aunts was a baker's wife—the other, a tanner's; and I don't know much more about my family, except that there used to be a greengrocer of the name in a small shop near the Crystal Palace." Not much more of the "poor gipsy herald's" ancestry is here forthcoming. The maternal grandmother "was the landlady of the Old King's Head in Market-street, Croydon; and I wish she were alive again, and I could paint her Simone Memmi's King's Head for a sign;" and of the maternal grandfather, the sailor, a delightful story is given :—"My mother being once perceived by him to have distinctly told a lie, he sent the servant out forthwith to buy an entire bundle of new broom twigs to whip her with. 'They did not hurt me so much as one twig would have done' said my mother, 'but I thought a good deal of it.'" But the only characters with whom the reader will find himself on familiar terms are Mr. Ruskin's own father and mother (who were cousins) and two aunts one on each side, whose portraits taken from old miniatures form the frontispiece to the first chapter. Mr. Ruskin, senior, "began business as a wine merchant, with no capital and a considerable amount of debts bequeathed him by my grandfather." He paid them all before he began to lay by anything for himself, for which his best friends called him a fool; but his son has written on the granite slab over his grave that he was an "entirely honest merchant." He was the managing partner of "Ruskin, Telford, and Domecq," in Billiter-street, a firm renowned for their sherry, Mr. Domecq's vineyard of Macharundo being "the most precious hillside for growth of white wine in the Spanish peninsula." Mr. Ruskin lived at Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, and there—in a house near the corner (No. 54), just catching a view of the trees in the square—the son was born on February 8, 1819. Four years later his father bought the lease of a house on Herne-hill (No. 28), which is now occupied by Mr. Arthur Severn, and in the old nursery of which Mr. Ruskin wrote the preface to this autobiography on his father's birthday. "What would otherwise in the following pages have been little more than an old man's recreation in gathering visionary flowers in fields of youth, has taken, as I wrote, the nobler aspect of a dutiful offering at the grave of parents who trained my childhood to all the good it could attain, and whose memory makes declining life cheerful in the hope of being soon again with them."

Of the father's share in this training, to which Mr. Ruskin owes his artistic bent, we shall hear more in later chapters; for the present it is the mother and the aunts whose influence in the making of his character is conspicuous. His mother and the paternal aunt (who lived in Scotland) were Evangelical, and the frustration of their attempt to make an Evangelical clergyman of Mr. Ruskin should be a warning to other Evangelical mothers. "As I always had a way," Mr. Ruskin says, "of looking forward to things a lurid shade was cast over the whole of Friday and Saturday by the horrible sense that Sunday was coming, and all the glory of Monday, with church seven days removed again was no equivalent for it." But it was the Scotch aunt who gave the last straw by "carrying her religion down to the ninth or glacical circle of holiness." "She gave me cold mutton for Sunday's dinner, which, as I much preferred it hot, greatly diminished the influence of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' and the end of the matter was that I got all the noble imaginative teaching of Bunyan and yet am not an Evangelical clergyman." The literary influence of the mother's training is conspicuous enough in Mr. Ruskin's earlier books—most notably perhaps in the second volume of "Modern Painters":

"My mother forced me," he says, "by steady daily toil to learn long chapters of the Bible by heart; and to that discipline, patient, accurate, and resolute, I owe no only much of my general power of taking pains, but the best part of my style in literature. Once knowing the 32nd of Deuteronomy, the 119 h Psalm, the 15th of 1st Corinthians, the Sermon on the Mount, and most of the Apocalypse, every syllable by heart and having always a way of thinking with myself what words mean, it was not possible for me, even in the foolishest times of youth, to write entirely superficial or formal English, and the affection of trying to write like Hooker and George Herbert was the most innocent I could have fallen into."

On the moral side, the mother's influence is not less conspicuous. The work of Mr. Ruskin's life has been to show the connexion between art and morals, and "the great accomplishment of his childhood was a sermon preached at home over the red sofa cushions, and, beginning with 'People, be good.'"

What is not at first sight so intelligible is that to the same Puritanical training Mr. Ruskin owes the contemplative imagination which has made him what he is. The boy was allowed no sugar-plums (to which he has elsewhere attributed his "extreme perfection in palate," with which, by the way, one finds it hard to reconcile "a tendency to this day to overeat myself with Yorkshire pudding"), and he had no toys other than a bunch of keys, a cart and a ball, and two boxes of well-cut wooden bricks.

The pity of my Croydon aunt for my monastic poverty in this respect was boundless. On one of my birthdays, thinking to overcome my mother's resolution by splendour of temptation, she bought me the most radiant Punch and Judy she could find in all the Soho bazaar—as big as real Punch and Judy, all dressed in scarlet and gold, and that would dance, tied to the leg of a chair. I must have been greatly impressed, for I remember well the look of the two figures, as my aunt herself exhibited their virtues. My mother was obliged to accept them; but afterwards quietly told me it was not right that I should have them, and I never saw them again. The mother must have been ably supported by the nurse, of whom Mr. Ruskin gives an inimitable description :—

She had a natural gift and speciality for doing disagreeable things, above all, the service of a sick room; so that she was never quite in her glory unless some of us were ill. She had also some parallel speciality for saying disagreeable things, and might be relied upon to give the extremely darkest view of any subject, before proceeding to ameliorative action. And she had a very creditable and republican aversion to doing immediately, or in set terms, as she was bid; so that when my mother and she got old together, and my mother became very imperative and particular about having her teacup set on one side of her little round table, Anne would observantly and punctiliously put it always on the other; which caused my mother to state to me every morning after breakfast, gravely, that if ever a woman in this world was possessed by the devil, Anne was that woman.

But this "monastic poverty" in the way of toys and amusements, so far from blighting the boy's childhood only contributed what Mr. Ruskin called the other day in his Oxford lectures to the perfection of childlike imagination, the power of making everything out of nothing." "You never find a child make a pet of a mechanical mouse that runs about the floor, of a poodle that yelps, of a tumbler who jumps upon wires. The child falls in love with a quiet thing—with an ugly one—nay, it may be, with one to us totally devoid of meaning. The besoin de croire precedes the besoin d'aimer." So it was with Mr. Ruskin's own childhood. Left to himself to find his own amusements he soon developed powers of contemplation and force of imagination which would have been stifled by the profusion and distraction of an ordinary nursery. He would stand at the window in Hunter-street and watch the coalmen fill the coal-cellar through the hole in the pavement, "which soon became to me, when surrounded by a cone of debris, a sublime representation of the crater of a volcanic mountain." But the carpet (of which I could pass my time contentedly in tracing the squares and comparing the colours), and what patterns I could find in bed covers, dresses, or wall papers to be examined, were my chief resources, and my attention to the particulars in these was soon so accurate that when at three and a half I was taken to have my portrait painted by Mr. Northcote I had not been ten minutes alone with him before I asked him why there were holes in his carpet.

Thus early were Mr. Ruskin's habits of close observation formed; the direction that they took was determined partly by the fact of his being left so much alone—his powers of imagination necessarily fastening themselves on inanimate things, but partly also by other circumstances—by visits to the aunts and by summer journeys with his father and mother. The aunt who gave him cold mutton on Sunday's gave him something better too; for "she lived at Bridge-end, in the town of Perth, and had a garden full of gooseberry bushes, sloping dawn to the Tay, with a door opening to the water, which ran past it, clear-brown, over the pebbles three or four feet deep; swift eddying—an infinite thing for a child to look down into." Visits to the Croydon aunt were more frequent, and "the personal feeling and native instinct in me were fastened irrevocably to high mountains, humble, and pure in peace, under the low red roofs of Croydon, and by the cress-set rivulets in which the [illegible] danced and minnows darted above the [illegible]d Wandle." On the soil thus prepared [illegible] fertilizing experience of the summer [illegible] when the boy went with his father and [illegible]er on a tour for orders. Perched on the top of [illegible] in the "dickey" of a post-chaise, the future author of "Modern Painters" had before him was ten years old seen, as it is no longer possible to see them, all the high roads and most of the cross ones of England and Wales, and greater part of Lowland Scotland, as far as Perth, whither every other year they spent the whole summer. He had been twice to Scotland by the time the portrait above spoken of was painted, and nothing told in this first chapter of the "Autobiography" is more interesting than the story how when Mr. Northcote asked him what he would like to have in the distance of his picture, he answered without any hesitation, "Blue hills."

So was it when my life began;
So is it now I am a man.

AN AMERICAN RATTLESNAKE STORY.

A SPECIAL despatch from Port Jervis, New York, to the *New York World*, gives the following account of the experience of a party of young men in a snake den :—W. P. Hale and six companions, of Rose's Switch, six miles west of this place, had a thrilling encounter with rattlesnakes on Sunday at a ledge known as the Snake's Den. It was very warm, but it was not thought the reptiles had recovered from their torpidity, and the party walked almost to the heart of the rattlesnakes' home before they made the alarming discovery that the snakes had crawled into the brush to sun themselves and were raising their heads all along the path they had come and were darting their poisonous tongs in and out in a very threatening manner. Luckily the young men had cut heavy sticks and tucking their trousers in their high-topped boots, they started back along the path. To the right and left appeared the rattlesnakes by the hundreds, the undergrowth seeming to swarm with their swaying heads and glistening backs. The party struck with their heavy clubs right and left, the reptiles sounded their rattles and leaped angrily at the legs of their assailants and formed in battle array in the path as if to cut off their escape. It was a trying struggle, and when at last the worn-out men had forced their way outside the dangerous circle they were able to count more than fifty huge snakes dead in the path, many measuring six feet in length. They brought them into town to-day and sold them to a dealer in snake-oil and rattles.

HAS THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY A POLICY.

Mr. George C. T. Bartley writes as follows to the *Times* :—

The numerous letters and articles which continually appear on the subject of the Conservative party, its position, and prospects, shows at least that a widespread feeling of interest exists in its welfare. If the mass of English-men were satisfied that Radicalism and so-called Liberalism were doing and would in the future do all that was wanted for the welfare of the country they would not be so solicitous as to the existence, much less as to the prosperity, of the Conservative party.

Conservatives themselves are, as it were, groping about in order to try and ascertain the reason why, in spite of five years blundering and disaster on the part of the present Government, so little progress has been made in the prospects of the party; and in the letters and articles I have referred to almost every straw is caught at as a reason. On the other hand, independent Liberals and men who are patriots before they are party men are puzzled to explain why it is that an Opposition which has had such endless subjects of reasonable censure against the Government has not been able as formerly would have happened as a matter of course, either to take the place of the Government or else by its influence in the House of Commons and in the country to prevent it from adding almost monthly a new chapter to its long series of national disasters.

The reason surely is the very simple one—namely, that on scarcely any single point of Imperial policy have the Conservative party leaders distinctly and emphatically stated what line of police they are prepared to adopt in place of that which has brought the Government into such contempt. Let me name but a few obvious instances; and, first, take Egypt.

We criticize what has happened in Egypt, we condemn the Government for every chapter of that ghastly and useless tragedy, and reasonably so, but has any one of our leading statesmen, except, perhaps, Lord Randolph Churchill, announced at any period during the last four years what we consider ought to have been done and what ought now to be done to save our country from dishonour and disgrace, and the unfortunate natives from ruin and misery? Surely this is a reasonable question to put to any Conservative candidate; and should he not be prepared to answer it authoritatively?

Again, concerning Russia. What is now the announced Conservative policy in connexion with Russia and India? We know Lord Beaconsfield had a distinct policy, but are we adopting that? If so, why not let it be openly and distinctly proclaimed? It is not possible that a clear, distinct, and patriotic statement of the Conservative policy concerning Russia a few weeks ago might have prevented Mr. Gladstone from so soon changing front after his celebrated Monday speech?

Again, take Ireland. Are we not bound as Conservatives to have a decided policy in connexion with Ireland? This will be a great question again in the next Parliament. We may severely criticize the Government for its action since 1880 in that unhappy part of our country, but if we are called in to office we shall have to deal with Ireland ourselves. On what general lines do we propose to do it? It is fair that an elector in deciding for whom he will vote should know distinctly the Irish policy to be advocated by the Conservative candidate should he be returned to Parliament.

Take the question of trade. What is the policy of the leaders on this all-important matter? Do they advocate free trade, or fair trade, or protection, or an inquiry, or do they wish to advocate all views, or are they like the present Government, satisfied that trade must look after itself? This is a question that most electors are vitally interested in and they will insist on explicit information.

The Government of London. What is the Conservative policy about this? Almost every Conservative member of Parliament who speaks on it asserts that some alteration is necessary in the Government of London. Most of them object to a huge municipality such as is proposed by the home Secretary, on account of its expense and its certain inefficiency. What do we propose instead? Every metropolitan candidate is bound to give an answer to this question.

I have referred to a few specimen subjects on which a clear and distinct line of Conservative policy might, at the present time, be enunciated, there are others equally important. The theory that we cannot prescribe until we are called in is quite untenable. The constituencies are getting yearly more intelligent and taking a keener insight into politics. They will soon be knowing the general line of our policy before they call us in. The Conservative party will be immensely handicapped during the electioneering campaign of the next six months if it is to content itself with simply criticizing and abusing the Government. It requires very little originality to do this. There is an overwhelming material ready to the youngest hand. What we may come to in this before the end of six months is somewhat sad to contemplate, when already the gentle lips of Sir Stafford Northcote amid the lovely s enery of North Devon describe the statements given by his opponents as "practically good stout, thumping lies."

The stock argument against our giving definite views on any subject is that we have not the confidential papers before us which the Government has. Experience has but too often shown that the Government never intend to let us have these papers until they are ancient history. We can, however, enunciate a distinct policy on all the main questions of the day without waiting for full details. If we cannot we are a poor party It may be, and it probably will be, the case that in announcing a distinct policy some may object to individual details, and that a few votes of doubtful partisans or special faddists may be lost. This, however, is inevitable, but the number of votes so lost will be but units to the thousands of others gained by a clear, straightforward, and blunt English policy. If we are afraid of saying distinctly what our views are lest we should lose votes, in what way are we better than the present Government? They during five years have been constantly running their country into difficulties, chiefly because they have always been trying to catch doubtful votes by attempting to please every section of their party in turn and by making up their own minds according to their reading of the political vote barometer.

A decided and distinct Conservative and patriotic line of policy carefully thought out by the Conservative leaders and boldly and openly advocated by them is really what Conservatives, patriotic Liberals, and the country generally are craving for.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jan-z are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eyelids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be, perhaps, hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that, while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator*, Dec. 1883.

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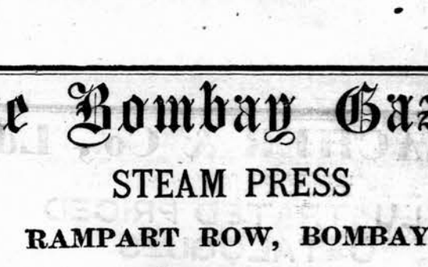

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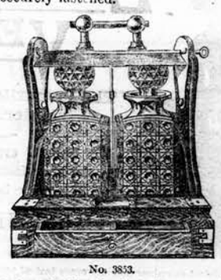

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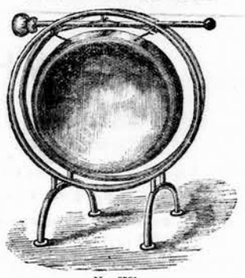

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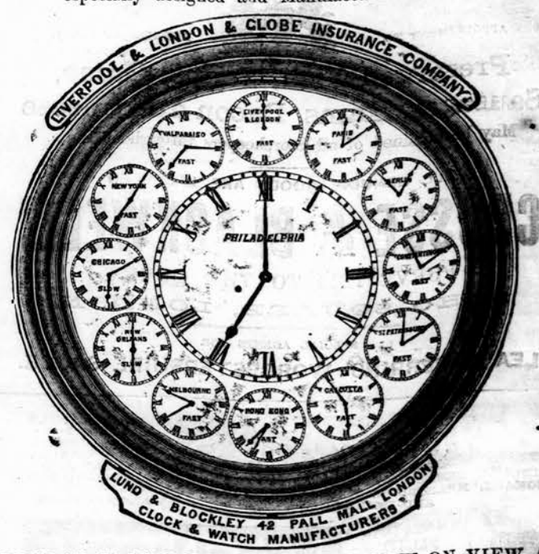

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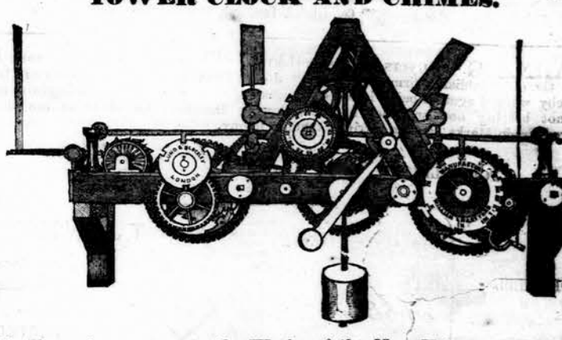

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